PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,841—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1896.

CHUBB'S SIX LEVERS DETECTOR LOCKS
FOR
BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.
PERFECT IN ACTION;
HIGHLY FINISHED; AND CHEAP.
BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th Nov.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th „
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th „
B.L. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	26th „
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th „
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th „
.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd „
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th „
.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th „
.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th „
.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th „
.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th „
.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th „
.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th „
.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, ALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passen- re tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and ONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES d LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at ort Said.

Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and pas- ngers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by ese vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port id.

The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and assengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles d London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at azagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only packages will be received. The attention of Passen- alled to the importance of having their Baggage th Port of Destination.

COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT- IGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers r COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and APAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable rms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent inter- ls.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

USTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH HE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
MPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
RIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellon	4,351	350	7th Dec.
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company ssue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria ad Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord- eutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North ad South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGA- ORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st Nov., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras nd Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 1896.

DIRECT TO NATAL AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "COURLAND," Commander Alexander Milne, 1,248 tons, has arrived and will SAIL for the above PORTS on or about the 17th Nov. With excellent 1st and 2nd Class accommodation, will reach atal in about 17 days.

For rates and Particulars apply to Messrs. DADA AB OOLLA and Co., Owners, Kasai Moholla, Crawford Market

---

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

OMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES

Vessel	Tons	H P	To sail about
LOCKSLEY HALL	4,000	400	12th Nov. 1896.

THIS Steamer is well-known on this Line as being one of the most comfortably fitted in all respects. Carries duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted throughout with lectric Light.

I Class Fare Liverpool, Rs. 600 Marseilles, Rs. 550.
II do. do. do. „ 350 do. „ 300.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th October, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES ESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government,
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
EANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. 1896.
NEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. „
RRA	4255	Coispellier	23rd Jan. 1897.
DNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. „
NIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. „
NE	4080	Rogliano	17th April „

COLOMBO, SINGAPORE,
N, TONQUIN, CHINA,
AND AUSTRALIA.

Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
X	4,049	19th Nov.

departures thereafter.
Tranship at Colombo.
allard Pier will convey Passengers
," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE
HEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or

ETS TO MARSEILLES for four,
delivered at specially REDUCED
S are issued, including Railway
London.
apply to

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.
uildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in coming English Mail Steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 14th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 12th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, about 12th Nov., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 11th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 21st Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th November, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE .... 12th Nov. 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

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For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 17, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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DISINFECTANTS!!
DISINFECTANTS!!!

USE ONLY
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS.

CREASOTINE.

THE EFFICIENT STANDARD DISINFECTANT.

An atmosphere impregnated with Creasotine vapour is incapable of conveying infection.

Creasotine is a powerful antiseptic and germ destroyer.

This Preparation is specially recommended for the disinfection of Drains, Cesspools, removing offensive smells, neutralizing and destroying contagion.

TREACHER'S
CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTING POWDER.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. pure Carbolic Acid.

This Disinfectant contains fully 15 per cent. guaranteed Carbolic Acid; will be found most satisfactory in its action; it is far superior to the weak disinfecting powders at present so much in use.

TREACHER'S
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID.

ALL THE ABOVE SUPPLIED IN ANY
QUANTITY.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE BUYERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TRADE MARK

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES.

TREACHER & CO.'S SELECTIONS

HOCKS—STILL.		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner wine		33 8	17 8	37 8	19 4
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks		58 0	30 0	65 0	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour		52 0	27 8	58 8	30 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural		37 0	......	41 4	......
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner wine		28 0	15 0	32 4	16 12
OPPENHEIM		22 0	13 0	23 8	14 8
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet		38 8	20 8	42 8	23 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, delicase flavour and bouquet	„	53 8	28 0	59 8	32 4
SPARKLING MOSELLES.					
FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	„	46 4	25 0	51 8	27 12
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	„	54 0	31 0	60 4	34 8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	„	68 8	37 8	76 8	42 0

SAUTERNES AND HUNGARIAN WINES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT MILITARY BOOKS:—

	Rs. a.
THE NEW INFANTRY DRILL BOOK will be ready in a few days. Orders now Registered	1 0
REFLECTIONS ON THE ART OF WAR. By Brigadier-General Reginald Hart, V.C., R.E.	6 0
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Subscribers are reminded that renewals of subscriptions for 1897 should be sent in early in November, in order to prevent a break in the supply.

Revised price list of all the popular magazines and newspapers, on application.

THE LATEST NOVEL FROM LONDON Rs. 2-10.

The "Baba Log," an Illustrated Tale of European Child-Life in India, copiously and artistically Illustrated. By the Rev. J. Middleton Macdonald, author of "Thunderbolt," and part-author of "Glimpses of India."

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.
Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

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McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

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BRUNETTE
AND
BLONDE

alike may use

KEMP'S CELEBRATED
EQUATORIAL HAIR
DOUCHE

With the positive assurance that it will afford the Hair all necessary nourishment. It is a

NATURAL HAIR FOOD

And is so recognised by many thousands who use it

THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Price Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THE SALT OF LIFE.

A Correspondent recently applied this title to

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE,

which is a certain specific for

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA and ORDINARY LIVER TROUBLES.

It is recommended with Confidence, having cured many who have suffered for years from these distressing complaints

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

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THE FINEST SODA WATER
IN INDIA
IS KEMP'S
FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS
ARE UNEXCELLED BY ANY IMPORTED
and
UNAPPROACHED BY ANY OTHERS MADE IN INDIA,

yet they are sold at prices which compete with any make on the markets.

FREE DELIVERED IN BOMBAY.

Soda Potash and Aerated ....per doz. 12 annas.
All other kinds ....per doz. 1 Rupee.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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"MOVILLETTE" EYE-GLASS.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface. To adjust the eye-glass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eye-glass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
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9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

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COMPLETE SAFEGUARD AGAINST THE COMMUNICATION OF WATER-BORNE DISEASE,
PRIX MONTYON 1893.—HORS CONCOURS.—GRAND PRIX,
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Send for illustrated Pamphlet and read result of tests by eminent Bacteriologists.

BERTIE, SMITH & CO., APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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LOCAL AGENTS. } **BEYNON & CO.,** { BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE LARGE SALE at present commanded by these Remedies is a sure proof of their efficacy.

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FEBRICURA.—For Fever of all kinds. Hot or Cold	1 0
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CAZENAVE'S SKIN OINTMENT.—For all those irritating Skin diseases so common in the Tropics	1 8

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BLUE SERGES.
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CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

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SHIRT MAKERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
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MAKERS
OF THE
WELL-KNOWN
"APOLLO"
SHIRTS.

UNEQUALLED
FOR
STYLE,
WEAR,
FIT.
QUOTATIONS
ON
APPLICATION.

BOMBAY.

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PALACE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

OPEN EVERY EVENING from 8-30 to 11-30.
☞ ADMISSION 1 RUPEE, SKATES ANNAS 8 and 12.
MORNING SESSIONS.
Gentlemen from 7 to 9. ADMISSION 1 RUPEE. Skates free.
Ladies only from 10 to 12 Free. Skates charged.
AFTERNOON SESSION
FOR GENERAL PUBLIC, from 5 to 7.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 11,
Commencing at 5-30 to 7-30.
SELECT SOCIETY SESSION, Rupees 2.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 12TH,
SESSION FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES,
Commencing 2-30 to 4-30.
Admission Annas 8, Including Skates.
Adults not allowed to Skate.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13TH.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
RACING! RACING!!
BICYCLE VERSUS SKATES.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH,
First Appearance in Bombay of
PROFESSOR A. J. BELL
IN HIS GRAND EXHIBITION OF FANCY AND TRICK SKATING.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH,
OUR FIRST GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
AND
SKATING CARNIVAL.

Reserve Centre Chairs	Rs. 4
Side Reserve Chairs	„ 3
Boxes to hold Four	„ 30
Skaters	„ 2

Carnival to commence at 8-30. Ball at 11-30.
Tickets to be had at MITCHELL and Co., Medows Street, or at the Rink.

F. MITCHELL, Proprietor. T. EMPSON, Business Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DEBENTURES of the CURRIMBHOY MILLS Coy., Ld., for Rs. 3,00,000 of series C. falling due on the 15th Instant, will be paid off at the Companys Office on the 14th day of November, 1896, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. after which date the INTEREST on same will cease.

For the Currimbhoy Mills Coy., Ld.,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM and Co.,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1896. Agents.

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Situated outside the Native City, most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

BARKHAUSEN & CO.,

BORDEAUX.
GENUINE RICH CL'ARETS,
Shipped by the above Firm,
TO BE HAD OF
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS:—
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India:—
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
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HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,
Most Popular Whisky in India.
Rs. 35-6 per dozen, Cash.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, a sweet-toned ebonized cantante resonante square pianoforte by Richard Lipp, imported by Rose and Co., very little used, books, table ornaments, Hinks, and Ditmar's lamps, etc., the property of E. F. STEEL, Esq., proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla in the compound of the New Byculla Railway Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano, American 14 stops organ, banjo, table ornaments, besides carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, etc., the property of the late Mr. P. CLYNE.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the B. B. and C. I. R. Staff Quarters (2nd Bungalow) Parel, near the Workshop, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, Mahogany square-pianoforte by John Birdwood and Sons, two coal and oil cooking stoves, table ornaments, pictures, perambulator, hand and foot sewing machine, etc., the property of MR. M. LUCKEY.

The above will be on view from TO-MORROW.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 11th November, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Beehive," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and John Roberts, also Rutnagherry-made furniture, a first-rate mahogany, full-sized slate billiard table by John Roberts, with balls, cues, &c., complete, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmeyer, in good order, handsome wall lamps, a strong English-built barouche on C-spring, handsome strong English-built Cabriolet in very good order, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the Hon'ble A. C. TREVOR, Esq., I.C.S., and J. L. JENKINS, Esq., I.C.S.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The garden will be sold at 7-30 a.m. on the same day.

The property of another Gentleman—

1 D. B. C. F. gun, wooden case, cloth case, about 150 brass and other loaded cartridges, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE G. I. P. R. STORES, PAREL.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a lot of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of crates, casks, hoops, packing cases, telegraph earthen and glass jars, white and brown insulators and cast-iron pipes, brackets, zinc straps, coach screws, broken lamps, zinc sheets, old casks, old rubbish, pieces of leather cuttings, W.-I. pipes, old files, kerosine-oil tins, iron drums, paint cases, American clocks, iron rivets, iron scrap, old screw augers, monkey wrenches, cast-iron barrow wheels, leather hose pipes, old tarpaulins, iron tank, horse hair, scales and weights, measuring tape, old records, slab slates, standard brass weights, &c., &c.

Also on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus—

Old waggon bodies in 7 lots.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured-piece-goods.—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 second-hand strong victoria with removable coach-box, in very-good order.

1 grey Arab, 13-1½ 6 yrs., broken to harness and saddle, very quiet.

The property of E. H. Moscardi, Esq.—

1 bay horse, about 14 hands high, aged, quiet to ride and drive, in single or double harness, has carried a lady, and is believed to be sound.

1 grey country, bred horse, about 14 hands, aged, quiet in single and double harness, and also to ride, has carried a lady and is believed to be sound.

1 set of double Cawnpore harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, handsome Hink's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, a first-rate Frisher and Rossman-s lock stitch sewing machine, fancy table ornaments, pictures, a collection of choice and rare plants in tabs and pots, & c., the property of H. H. SWAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 11th November, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 638 OF 1894.
C. A. Turner..........Plaintiff.
vs.
Hormusjee Maneckjee Dadachanjee.........Defendant.

Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November 1896, at 4 p.m. (if not previously disposed of by private contract), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property:—

LOT 1.

All that piece of land (the fazendar or lessor whereof is Bai Sadaluxmi, daughter of Narotumdass Vithaldass) containing by admeasurement 537 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 370, new No. 13885, old Survey No. 172, new Survey No. 1-2-6990, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2699-2702, and Street Nos. 1, 2, 45 47, 49, all which premises are situate at on the east side of Gilder Street, in the town and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east and north by the property of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, on or towards the west by Gilder Street aforesaid, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Bai Sadaluxmi, daughter of Narotamdas Vithaldas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, plaintiff's solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th November, 1896.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, situated at the Dockyard Road at Mazagon in Bombay.

By order of the mortgagee Visram Allana, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mahomed Ismail alias Abba bin Bawa'Saheb Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, sale to commence at 4 p.m., as follows, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of fazandaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate on the western side or Dockyard Road, at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 45 ft. in breadth and 55 ft. in length or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5630, and Street No. 6, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the passage called Dockyard Road, on or towards the west by the house of Dadabhoy Pestonjee, on or towards the north by the house of Sorabjee Davur, and on or towards the south by the house of Oosman Nawab.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th November, 1896. Auctioneers.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and sold in Bottles by all Chemists

---

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders for pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER 1896.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C HENRIOT,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL	Fcs. 200,000,000	= £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Fcs. 40,000,000	= £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople
Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna,
Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST	„ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICES.

ESTATE OF PESTONJI BOMANJI JEEJEEBHOY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late PESTONJI BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, who died at Bombay, on the 3rd May, 1896, having duly made his last Will and Testament which was proved in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, by Jamshedjee Pestonji Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy and Furdoonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, the Executors appointed in the said will, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date, to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, after which date the said Executors will proceed to administer the assets of the said Pestonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice and no claim sent subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 3rd day of November, 1896.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI & DINSHAW,
Executors' Solicitors, High Court.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the erection of MILL BUILDINGS for the Globe Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be received up to 4 o'clock afternoon of MONDAY, the 16th November, 1896, at the office of the Undersigned, 10, Medow Street, Fort.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. 2,000, Two thousand.

Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specification of Works may be seen at the office of the Company's Architects, Messrs. S. & M. N. Chandabhoy, Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained from the office of the Architects on payment of Rs. 3 per each set.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HURKISONDAS NARROTUMDAS & Co.,
Agents, the Globe Maunfg. Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, 6th November, 1896.

HYDROCELE AND ASTHMA.

Instant relief! Permanent cure guaranteed, or the Price (Rs. 5) Refunded.
Don't despair, even in the last Stages.
"6 Years Hydrocele cured. R. William, Raipur."
"Four clinical cases cured. H. Paul, M. D., Karuna"
"10 years' had Asthma radically cured, T. Naidu, P. W. D."
Apply to Dr. J. C. MUKERJI, V. C. W., Ranaghat, Bengal

WANTED.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED for the Love Grove Sewage Pumping Station, a first-class Certificated ENGINEER, from the 1st December, 1896. Applicants with previous experience in Pumping Machinery and a thorough knowledge of practical fitting will be preferred. Salary Rs. 250 with quarters. Applications to be made to the Undersigned, on or before the 25th November, 1896.

JAMES W. SMITH, M. INST C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality, Bombay.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 3rd November, 1896.

FOR SALE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 25th November for the purchase of any number out of 48 different descriptions of Scrap Iron and Steel, aggregating about 1,360 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where it may be inspected.

Tender forms must be obtained from the Undersigned, and be sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusson Road, Bombay, 3rd November, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 25th November, 1896, for the purchase of 60 lots of Machinery, Tools, Weighbridges and Railway Material, and which are now ready for inspection at the Company's General Stores, Parel, Bombay.

Tender forms must be obtained from the Undersigned, and sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusson Road, Bombay, 3rd November, 1896.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER will take place, commencing from the 30th November, 1896, at the Haliyal Depot of the North Kanara District, 7 miles from Alnawar Station, on the S. M. Railway.

2. The probable quantity of timber that will be put up for sale is as follows:—

Teak	5000 tons of 50 cubic feet each.
Blackwood	400 tons „ „ „
Junglewood	500 tons „ „ „

3. The timber will be arranged in lots, and put up to auction at an upset moderate price.

4. 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.

5. Further information will be given at the time of sale.

E. G. OLIVER,
Divisional Forest Officer,
N. D. of Kanara.
Divisional Forest Office, N. D. of Kanara, Camp Dharwar, 11th September, 1896.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000 =	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,130,000 =	„ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,340
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p. c.	142
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	70	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	160
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	11	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	100
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,125
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	600	600	58	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	82½
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	375
Munnar M.	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	510
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	58
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	600
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvdRs65	1,100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	O.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	400		475
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	72½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		575
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	48
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	68	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	800
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	550
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	600	1,000	1,000		690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	765
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,500
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	1,000
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	680	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	645
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	515
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	525
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,008	50	500
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	560
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	590
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	700
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,500
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	480
Indian Manfg.	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,190xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	220
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	930
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	500
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	730
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	800
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	260xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	940xd
Madras United	358	1,000	1,090	dvRs.100	3,150
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,180
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,225
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	[illegible]
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	550
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvdRs20	365
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,250
Queen Mills	300	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	800
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,200
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,080
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,540
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	130
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvdRs 20	475
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	360
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills.	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	600
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	00	500	dvdRs15	680
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	575
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	525
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	800xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
lcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5 7½	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	115
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	161
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,525
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,655
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	63
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,050
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs16	180
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	205
[illegible] & Co	4,000	200	175	21	355
[illegible]	500	500	300	30	200
[illegible]	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
[illegible]	2,800	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
[illegible]	1,000	100	200	...	60
[illegible]	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
[illegible]	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	95
[illegible]	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	480
[illegible]	1,000	100	100	9	50
[illegible]	2,000	500	25	60	1,050
[illegible]	1,500	100	100	135	
[illegible]	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	31

[illegible]CES OF BULLION, &c.

[illegible]	Rs.	25-12	
[illegible]	,,	25-14	Nom.
[illegible]old, old	,,	25-10	,,
[illegible] new	,,	25-8	,,
[illegible]r Gold	,,	25-10	
[illegible]r Gold	,,	25-8	
[illegible]	,,	16-1	
[illegible]	,,	16-3	
[illegible] Dragons	,,	86-8	
[illegible]	,,	86-10	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h., 6m. Sun sets, 5h., 22m. High water, 3-37m., 3-38a. Low water, 10-10m., 9-4a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Hotel, 8 p.m.
Roller Skating Rink.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Rothenfels and Bahaduri entered, and the steamer Mahanadi left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bophal entered, and the steamer Hydaspes left the dock yesterday.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,415, the daily average being 174. The total of new patients was 814.

THEFT AT A MUSSAFARKHANA.—Abdul Jan Hakim Jada, residing in the Mussafarkhana, Frere Road, has reported to the police the theft of Russian notes and coins, of the value of Rs. 115, from his pocket.

CRICKET.—A Baronet Cricket Club team, got up under the supervision of Mr. N. S. Mehta, will leave Bombay, on Saturday, to play matches at Mhow, Indore, and other places. The team will be captained by Dr. M. E. Pavri, the well-known Parsee captain, who has recently arrived from England.

THE PALACE ROLLER SKATING.—This afternoon the management have arranged for a select society gathering between 5-30 and 7-30. This will afford a good opportunity to those ladies and gentlemen who do not care to go to the rink during the public sessions. Special fee of two rupees per head for admission during the society sessions will be charged. The public session in the evening will be open as usual.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—We are requested by Mr. D. J. D'Monte, honorary secretary and treasurer of this Institution, to announce that H. E. the Right Hon. Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, has been pleased to contribute Rs. 50 towards the funds of the Institution. H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, G.C.S.I., and Khan Bahadur Dhunjibhoy F. Camadore have also contributed Rs. 500 and Rs. 50, respectively, and have become honorary patrons of the institution.

CORRECTION.—Mr. N. S. Devrukakser, vakil of the High Court, writes to us as follows:—My attention has been drawn to a paragraph in your issue of the 9th instant, headed "A midnight raid on a den of gamblers," wherein it is stated that I appeared for the accused, and that accused No. 7 was my clerk. This statement is incorrect, as Mr. Pradhan and not myself appeared for the accused, and it was Mr. Pradhan's clerk, and not mine, who was one of the accused in the case.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Hotel, at 8 o'clock, during the dinner:—

March	Africaine King Bell	Kick
Overture	La Dame Blanche	Boieldieu
Selection	Chevalier's Coster Songs	J. Crook
Valse	Les Roses	O. Metra
Intermezzo	The Road to Moscow	Loetz
Fantasia	Paantomania	Williams
Valse	Visions D'Amour	Delbruck
Gavotte	Old and New	Bonheur

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE ANXIETY OF A LADY SURETY.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the charge of embezzlement, preferred against Pestonji Sorabji Cooper, in respect of Rs. 1,547, at the instance of Muncherji Vadilal and Co., carting and shipping agents to B. I. S. N. Company, was called on for hearing. The accused, whose business it was to collect freight charges, embezzled the amount in September last. Two hundred rupees out of the defalcation were paid up subsequently. By consent of the parties the court remanded the case. Bai Navazbai, a Parsi lady, who stood surety for the accused, however, applied to his Worship to cancel her bail. This being done, accused was remanded to jail.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mr. Thomas Martin, residing at Grant Road, reported to the police, on Monday last, theft of a currency note for Rs. 10, from a locked drawer, some time during Sunday last. He suspected his servant, Santan David, and made him over to the police. From an enquiry by the police, it was ascertained that the complainant had not paid the accused his wages for the last two months, and there was no evidence to show that the accused stole the note. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Moore charged the accused Santan David, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft as a servant, of a note for Rs. 10, belonging to his master. As there was no evidence against the accused to show that he had stolen the note," the magistrate discharged him.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A BROTHER.—Tatia Pandoo, residing at Magazine Road, Mazagon, reported to the police, on Monday evening, that some time during his absence at his native country, some one stole from his house a large mirror, of the value of Rs. 40, and a palanquin, valued at Rs. 250. The complainant further stated that he had left the house in charge of his servant, named Gunnoo Rama, and on his return home found the property missing. The police questioned the servant, who gave a certain information, which led to the arrest of complainant's brother, named Bhow Pandoo. The latter individual made a statement, which led to the recovery of the mirror from one Mahadeo Rama, and the palanquin from one Ramji Narayen, to whom they had been sold by the complainant's brother. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan charged the accused Bhow Pandoo, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of the above property. On the application of the police the case was remanded.

THE TABLES TURNED.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Keshov Dewji, a jobber in a mill, was charged at the instance of Inspector Hurst with theft of a gold embroidered cap, of the value of Rs. 3, the property of Burdachund Moora, a Marwaree, keeping his shop at Mazagon. The accused went to the complainant's shop on the 1st instant and asked for a match, which was given to him and he left. Shortly after his departure, the complainant stated that he found the cap, which he had left on the gadi in the shop, missing. The Marwaree made a report to the police, and the accused was arrested. The accused in his defence stated that he bought the cap from the Marwaree for Re. 1-8 on the 1st instant, promising to pay the price on the day he would receive his wages from the mill. The accused having failed to pay the money as promised, the Marwaree avenged himself on him by charging him with theft. The accused then called witnesses, who in their evidence corroborated the statement made by accused. The magistrate discharged the jobber and fined the Marwaree Rs. 40, and ordered that amount to be paid to the accused jobber as compensation.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd November, 1896, as compared with the Statement of 27th October, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	October 27. Rs.	A.	P.	November 2. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	72,00,000	0	0	72,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,56,87,525	10	10	1,55,74,450	7	9
Other Deposits, &c	6,04,91,568	0	5	5,97,20,810	1	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,43,596	1	0	2,54,117	12	4
Sundries	27,44,189	2	0	27,99,261	10	11
Rs.	10,63,66,878	14	3	10,55,48,640	0	3
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	56,55,898	0	0	55,31,477	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	86,89,717	4	0	86,91,472	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,68,95,177	11	11	1,73,42,532	11	6
Accoudts of Credits do.	1,61,94,605	6	2	1,71,36,435	6	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	3,17,10,453	15	11	3,00,88,376	8	10
Balances with other Banks	4,53,539	3	7	6,47,098	9	10
Bullion	2,719	11	4	2,719	11	4
Dead Stock	13,27,802	2	1	13,28,023	11	4
Stamps	9,054	1	6	8,727	6	3
Sundries	13,49,016	2	2	13,47,994	4	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,12,11,380	6	11	91,54,912	14	10
Do. at Branches	1,28,67,514	12	8	1,42,18,869	7	4
Rs.	10,63,66,878	14	3	10,55,48,640	0	3

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 2nd November, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	79,459	Inc.
Do. at Branches	1,92,534	Dec.
Other Deposits	7,70,758	do.
Post Bills	10,521	Inc.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	1,22,666	Dec.
Loans	4,47,355	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	9,91,830	do.
Mercantile Bills	16,22,077	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	20,56,468	do.
Do. at Branches	13,51,355	Inc.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious of nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Re. 1-8, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fagrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

A PLEA OF SOVEREIGNTY.

CHANDOOLAL KHOOSHALJEE VS. AWAD BIN OOMER SULTAN NAWAZ JUNG BAHADOOR, OF HYDERABAD.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgement on a preliminary question as to jurisdiction which had been raised in this case. The claim of the plaintiff was for Rs. 1,50,000 as damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the breach of contract on the defendant's part. The plaintiff further sought to recover Rs. 4,000 being the amount deposited by him with the defendant with interest from 12th March 1889. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Framjee, Moos, and Mehta, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Justice Strachey, in delivering judgement, said that this suit had been set down for trial of the preliminary issue whether the court had jurisdiction to try it. The issue involved questions of considerable importance upon the construction of section 433 of the Code of Civil Procedure regarding suits against sovereign princes and ruling chiefs. The affidavits shewed and it had not been contested by the plaintiff, that the defendant, though ordinarily residing at Hyderabad, is the Jamadar of Shihr and Maculla on the southern coast of Arabia, and a ruling chief within the meaning of the section. He can, therefore, be sued only with the content of the Governor-General-in-Council. In the present suit, the plaintiff claimed to recover from him Rs. 1,50,000 as damages for breach of a contract to lease for five years, at a monthly rent of Rs. 4,000, the Mazagon Dockyard in Bombay, of which the defendant is the owner, and a further sum of Rs. 4,000, being one month's rent paid in advance by the plaintiff as a deposit. At the time when the suit was filed, the consent of the Governor-General-in-Council, under section 433, had not been obtained or applied for, but it was given more than a year afterwards. One of the questions to be decided was whether a consent given after the commencement of the suit, a consent not to the suit being instituted, but to its being proceeded with, was a sufficient consent within the meaning of the section. Another question was whether, assuming it to be insufficient, the defendant had by his conduct waived the defect, so that, notwithstanding the absence of a valid consent under the section, the suit could be heard and determined on the merits. To decide the question of waiver, it was necessary to see exactly what the defendant had done in the suit since its commencement His Lordship went at great length into a history of the suit and stated all the facts bearing upon the question of waiver. He also detailed the manner in which the consent of the Governor-General-in-Council was at last given; and considered at some length whether it was a consent, which, having regard to the terms of section 433 of the Code, could make a suit maintainable against a ruling chief. The result of the view taken by his Lordship was that the consent of the Governor-General,-in-Council, given in August 1894, and confirmed in November 1895, to the plaintiff "proceeding against" the defendant in a suit instituted in March 1893, was not a consent within section 433 of the Code, and that it was unnecessary to consider the other objections which had been urged against its validity. His Lordship held that the suit must, therefore, be dealt with upon the footing of no consent having been obtained under the section. Still, it remained to consider whether that was an objection which was necessarily fatal to the suit. That depended upon the further question whether the objection was one which could be, and which had been waived by the defendant. His Lordship considered these and other questions at some length, and then came to the final question whether the defendant, before raising the objection as to jurisdiction, took any step in the proceedings from which it should be referred that he "waived all objection to the competency of the suit and engaged that the cause should be tried on the merits." To this question, his Lordship said, only one answer was possible. From the filing of his written statement, on the 21st August 1893, to his attorney's letter of the 21st May 1894, he never made the remotest suggestion that he disputed the jurisdiction of the court on the ground of want of consent or otherwise. His written statement was directed exclusively to the merits, to a denial of the claim, and an assertion of a set-off. He filed his affidavit of documents, obtained a judge's order, compelling the plaintiff to do the same, and took steps in execution of that order as to costs after additional written statement objecting to the jurisdiction had been filed. He allowed the suit to be three times on the board for hearing, and it would actually have been heard and disposed of but for the consent orders for its postponement to enable him to complete inspection of the plaintiff's documents and to apply for a commission to examine witnesses. His application for the commission and the affidavits supporting it implied throughout that he was anxious that the suit should be tried on the merits, and in one of those affidavits he asserted his position as Sultan of Shihr and Maculla, not for the purpose of defeating the suit for want of jurisdiction, but as a ground for his examination, as in previous suits, on commission, and not in court. It was not till near the end of May 1894 that, being pressed by the plaintiff's application for the revocation of the commission and for the examination of himself and his witnesses on the ground that the commission was a mere pretext for delay, that he at last objected to the court's jurisdiction. At the time when that objection was first raised, the whole of the costs of the suit prior to the actual hearing had been incurred. For nearly a year he acted in every possible way as a litigant anxious for a decision of the court on the merits. If ever a litigant engaged that a cause should be tried on the merits, he had done so; and it would, in his Lordship's opinion, be inequitable to the last degree to allow him now to retire from that position and to avoid a trial of the issue raised by himself whether it is he or the plaintiff that has broken the contract between them. It was suggested that at the time when the original written statement was filed, the defendant and his advisers were ignorant of the existence of his privilege, and that they pleaded it as soon as they were aware that they could do so. All the facts, however, were necessarily within the defendant's knowledge, and what he sought to rely on was mistake or ignorance of the law. It was clear from the affidavits that, on the 23rd December 1893, the defendant's attornies as well as himself must have known that, besides being a resident of Hyderabad, he was the Sultan of Shihr and Maculla entitled to a salute of twelve guns and claiming the privilage of exemption from persona appearance in court. In the additional written statement, the defendant said that it was only in the latter part of April 1894, that he became aware of the provisions of section 433 of the Code. Here the defendant knew as a matter of fact that he was the ruling chief of Shihr and Maculla, and therefore he ought to have known as a matter of law that there was a want of jurisdiction unless the consent of the Governor-General-in-Council had been obtained. For these reasons, his Lordship was of opinion that the defendant had waived the objection to the jurisdiction, that the preliminary issue as to the jurisdiction must be decided in favour of the plaintiff, and that the suit must be heard and determined on the merits. Costs reserved.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 10.

Clarke, Lieut, Bengal, R I Fus, on leave, from Meerut.
Ricards, Lieut, Bengal, R I Fus, on leave, from Meerut.
Thacker, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 9.

Bryce, Lt, Punjab, Comt, on leave, to Mian Mir.

NOVEMBER 10.

Aslett, Lt-Col, Bo, 8th B I, from leave, to Baroda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th November, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying, Drill at the Fort Head-quarters, at 8-45 p.m., and at Byculla Head-quarters, at 8-30 p.m. on Thursday next.

2. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 14th instant at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. for Company drill.

Dress:—Drill order without puttics.

Recruits who have not yet received uniforms will parade in plain clothes. Arms will be issued at 4-30 p.m. from the Fort Head-quarters. Members of No. 2 Company who intimate to Head-quarters during the week their intention of attending the parade can get their proper arms. Arms of No. 1 Company are being issued daily from 10 to 1.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th November, 1896.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 14th instant at 5-45 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress:—Review order.—Khaki.

2. The following member having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company.—No. 4072 Vol. G. C. Guider.

3. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned Volunteers:—Vol. J. Cotter, D Company from 10th November 1896 to 31st March 1897; and Vol. E. D'Mello, E Company from 10th November 1896 to 9th February 1897.

4. Vol. H. Row is transferred from A to F Compay froml this date.

5. The following promotions will take effect in "L" Company from this date:—

Lce.-Sergt. F. Fragoso to be Colar-Sergeant, Corpls. E. Hennessy and F. Behrmann to be Sergeans, Lce.-Corpl. E. Dalton to be Sergeant, Cadets A. Brewin and H. Giunness to be Lce.-Sergeant, Cadets R. McDonnell, A. Dwyer, W. Hogan, A. Higgins, and W. Fragoso to be Corporals, Cadet H. Pereira to be Lce.-Corporal, to complete establishment.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station on Thursday the 12th instant at 6-45 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order, viz., khaki, white helmets and jack boots.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla on the 15th instant.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

REFERRING to the message of sympathy from Her Majesty the Queen on the distress that has overtaken her Indian subjects, the *Indian Spectator* remarks: "The Queen's message of sympathy with her Indian subjects, in the distress that has overtaken them, is a fresh proof, scarcely needed by any section of the community, of her Majesty's unfailing solicitude. This message to the Viceroy, followed up, as it was, by another from the Secretary of State, could not but strenghten his Excellency's hands. We look at it not merely as a source of moral support, but also as an earnest of that material support which England is prepared to extend to this country in the hour of need. Such help, if needed, is not likely to be withheld in the present case. And the sooner our Government realize the situation in this respect, the better for them and for the afflicted people. Our own feeling is that in anticipating the distress it would be wiser to err on the side of liberality than to waste time on niceties of calculation as to the extent and manner of the relief to be provided. One week of vacillation may mean the loss of hundreds of lives, and the collapse of the health of thousands upon thousands. Any economy in this direction would cost the State much more in the long run than that ready liberality which provides by anticipation and endeavours to maintain the health of the population in something like the normal condition." The *Subodha Patrika* observes: "The Queen's message to the Viceroy on the subject of the prevailing scarcity and the impending sufferings of her Indian subjects is in keeping with her motherly interest in them. The Secretary of State too has wired to inform his Excellency that he may rely on his full support for measures which may be taken to deaden the shock of starvation and misery which are staring the greater portion of the millions of India in the face. It is to be hoped that the actual administration of relief will be carried out by local officers in the spirit of these sympathetic messages."

THE RECENT PANIC AMONG THE POOR.

The *Gujerati* makes the following observations on the panic that existed among the poor classes in Bombay: "During the week all our Presidency Magistrates have been more or less occupied with the trial of cases of personating a municipal servant or police peon, and of attempting to levy blackmail from the poor classes of the population—working men and women—and threatening them in case of refusal of payment, to take them to the Isolation Hospital at the Arthur Road. These and many other cases which have been tried and brought to light, prove unmistakably that the panic among the poor classes last week was based upon occurrences which took place before their very eyes and not from reports and fictions, though these were not unfrequently mixed up with actual facts. And it was not until the vernacular press gave forcible expression to the prevailing sentiment that the authorities—Municipal and Police—awoke to the awful fact that the so-called 'unreasoning' panic rested after all on a basis of fact, and it was such panic which made large numbers of the population desert Bombay in increasing numbers. To the credit of Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, be it said, that no sooner did the matter come to his knowledge, than he gave prompt orders to all the Police Superintendents of the several districts of Bombay to search out the budmashes who played upon the credulity of the ignorant masses."

RELIEF WORKS IN AFFECTED PARTS.

The *Indian Spectator* has the following suggestions regarding relief in all parts affected by scarcity: "The least we can expect from Government is the instant opening of Relief works in all affected parts and a regular method of ensuring an adequate supply of grain and food in the markets. Relief works would give money to the starving; but money would be useless if there be no grain to buy. Making all allowance for the grain which the rapacious Banias are believed to be withholding, it is very doubtful that the supplies in their godowns and the surplus grain which those parts of the country that have not been betrayed by the rains will together suffice long for the needs of the affected districts."

THE LAST DEEWALEE.

The poorness of the Deewalee show in Bombay last week is thus testified to by the *Indian Spectator*: "What a miserable Deewalee it was, that came this year, as a successor to death, disease, anxiety, and calamity, and that has gone off as the precursor of untold evil and misery to come! Its track seemed to be laid in blood. The plague, the scare, and migration, and the dearth of food-supplies was not enough for it. Three great fires were required to usher it in, one of them destroying two human and two animal lives, one causing very serious incovenience to youths who had to come here to do homage at the shrine of modern learning, and the remaining one reducing to ashes, property worth a sum which would have given complete relief for a year to a quarter of a lakh of the famine-stricken population. With heavy hearts did our Hindu friends celebrate this Deewalee. The feeble lighting with which it was celebrated only spoke of the gloom that has spread over our city, suspending business, lessening the crowds in our streets, and revealing the fact, that even in those who seemed to be the most buoyant, "the sincere laughter with some pain was fraught." Great were the hopes that were entertained of this Deewalee. It has, however, disappointed us completely, and even the stray clouds and increased heat which promised a few showers have disappeared, and all hopes of rain have now to be definitely abandoned. Happily, the worst predictions that were attributed to "a certain Maharaja" and a venerable Pandit of known tact and common-sense, and to which publicity was recklessly given by some of our brethren in the profession, have proved to have been altogether false."

SERIOUS FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The *Gujerati* says that the time for opening relief works in Khandesh, Sholapur, and Ahmednagar has already come, and that it is only the scepticism of the higher authorities that has come in the way of remdial measures: "When serious famine is staring people in the face in many parts of the Presidency, we are sorry there is a disposition in high quarters to minimise the gravity of the situation. We learn from very reliable sources that the state of things in Khandesh is indeed disquieting. It is no light matter, when excited mobs lay hands on officers like Mamlatdars and Mahalkaries. Three of those officers have, it is reported, been mobbed and seriously injured by excited crowds. If the report is true, the matter demands prompt consideration at the hands of Government. Similar indifference to the actual grievances of the forest tribes in Thana ended in bodily violence to policemen, and then the authorities seemed to show some concern in the question. But the reported assault on certain officers in Khandesh indicates a state of things which requires to be promptly attended to. The position of subordinate executive officers in some districts has become of a most responsible and delicate character. In certain districts instructions have, it is said, been issued to them to send in reports of crops and on the general outlook of Talukas not in the usual way but without the official number. In some instances though Mamlatdars have sent in correct reports, they have been gently advised to withdraw them. If the reasons for the recent retirement of a certain Collector could be made known, it would be found that his honesty and independence became distasteful to the higher authorities. Five years ago he courageously refused to withdraw a certain report he had made, and was, therefore, it is widely believed, transferred to Karwar. This repressive system is fatal to the ascertainment of actual truth and has a most demoralising effect on the subordinate officers. Timid Mamlatdars do not like to run the risk of a rebuff. The same remark applies to most Collectors. There are not many Davidsons or Winters in the Indian Civil Service bold enough to represent the actual condition of the people to their superiors even at the risk of incurring their displeasure on such occasions like the present."

THE DECCAN SABHA.

A new political association has been formed in Poona, which the *Subodha Patrika* thus notices:—"It is announced that a new association, called the Deccan Sabha, has now been formed in Poona. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha which was established some twenty years ago did excellent work as an intermediary between Government and people on questions affecting public interests uptil very recently when about a year and a-half ago some short-sighted self-seekers taking advantage of the technical laxity in the constitution of the Sabha began to identify themselves with certain preponderent sectional interests, assume an attitude of open defiance to anything that went to ameliorate the social condition of the people and overstep the limits of moderation in public matters—a state of things with which the more thoughtful among them became altogether dissatisfied; and now under these circumstances they have been compelled to part company with them. The names of the signatories in the prospectus who are all men of position and influence should be a sufficient guarantee for the amount of success they are likely to achieve by steady perseverence. If as they say liberalism and moderation are to be the watchwords of the association in all their doings, it is likely they will elicit that admiration and respect both from the public and Government which the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha commanded in times past. We wish a long and eventful career to the Deccan Sabha now organized."

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—NOVEMBER 9.

10 p.m.	82·2

TUESDAY.—NOVEMBER 10.

6 a.m.	78·7
10 a.m.	84·6
2 p.m.	88·9
4 p.m.	87·9

"EKDUM ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Looseness. Re. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 31st October:—

Bishambar Nath, assistant engineer, Provincial works, Multan, for a cheap water-heater.

Franz Joachim Alexander Kindermann, engineer, of Queen Street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for improvments in and connected with the driving mechanism of bicycles and like machines.

Emile Stern, civil engineer, of 3, bis, Rue d'Athenes, Paris, for apparatus for closing vessels and charging them with liquefied or compressed gases.

William Carew, retired warrant officer, Ordnance Department, now living at Dum-Dum Cantonment, for an improved tin lamp for use by the natives of India.

Joseph Rowley, engineer, 27, Martin's lane, Cannon Street, London, for improvements in cricket stumps.

Nathan William Horatio Sharpe, engineer, of 26, Perth road, Stroud green, London, for improvements in or connected with apparatus for drying tea leaf and similar substances.

Nathan William Horatio Sharpe, engineer, of 26, Perth road, Stroud green, London, and Samuel Robert Baildon, gentleman, of 1, Whitefriars Street, London, for improvements in machinery for treating tea leaf, for sorting, ball-breaking, separating, cooling, drying, and sifting purposes.

William James Orsman, analytical chemist, of Gathurst, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in the manufacture of explosives, applicable for use in coal or other fiery mines.

The Sussmann Electric Miners Lamp Company, Limited, of 37, Walbrook, and Sigmund Adolf Rosenthal, electrician, of 5, Christopher Street, Finsbury square, both in the city of London, for improvements in active material for secondary battery plates.

John Malvern Dame, engineer, at present agent to Messrs. T. Cosser and Company, Lahore, for a patent fuel economiser for locomotive engines.

A Specification of the undermentioned invention has been filed:—

Louis J. Bischoff, doctor of dental surgery, Kobe Lodge, Royapettah, Madras, for clay pigeons, combined with metal or other materials. (Specification filed 1st April 1896.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888, have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

Eduard Theisen, engineer, of Sinzig on the Rhine, Germany, for improvements in apparatus for evaporating liquids. (From 27th November 1896 to 26th November 1897.)

Eduard Theisen, engineer, of Sinzig on the Rhine, Germany, for improvements in apparatus for condensing steam and other condensible vapours or gases. (From 27th November 1896 to 26th November 1897.)

Daniel Kemp West, engineer, of 23, St. Mary Axe in the city of London, for improvements in and connected with presses for baling cotton and other goods. (From 15th December 1896 to 14th December 1897.)

Richard Harley Williamson, joiner, of 21, Victoria Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, in the county of Lancaster, for an improved mechanical stoker. (From 15th October 1896 to 14th October 1897.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf. The exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

Alexander Morison's invention for a machine for breaking, scutching, and dressing flax and similar fibre-bearing plants. (Specification filed 29th July 1892.)

Francis Gascoigne Lynde's invention for court bowls. (Specification filed 28th July 1892.)

Pierre Lamena's invention for a new or improved motive-power engine. (Specification filed 28th July 1892.)

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·029	Calm	1	81·6	57·2	69	...	0·05	+0·02
Sirsa	30·018	ESE	2	89·3	59·3	52	..	...	..
Delhi	30·015	ESE	1	88·7	57·5	64	...	...	...
Agra	30·023	SE	3	91·0	62·3	53	...	..	...
Cawnpore	29·999	ESE	2	90·9	57·0	57	...	...	..
Allahabad	29·996	Calm	1	90·7	60·7	60	...	...	—0·05
Jhansi	30·017	Calm	1	92·7	64·2	47	...	...	—0·03
Jacobabad	29·980	W	2	92·5	65·5	57	..	...	...
Karachi	29·936	Calm	5	90·9	71·5	80	..	...	—0·07
Jeypore	30·019	NE	3	90·1	63·6	49	...	..	—0·03
Ajmere	30·040	C	2	91·4	61·7	61	...	...	—0·03
Deesa	29·936	ENE	5	98·3	64·0	43	..	...	—0·04
Ahmedabad	29·921	ENE	1	97·7	69·6	47	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·913	NW	4	95·5	67·4	54	...	...	—0·01
Rajkot	29·921	C	3	97·4	65·4	66	...	...	—0·20
Veraval	29·911	N	4	87·6	67·3	54	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·988	NNE	6	91·8	65·7	35	..	...	—0·05
Indore	29·960	S	1	92·3	62·1	48	...	..	—0·11
Saugor	29·977	E	3	90·8	65·1	35	..	...	—0·12
Jubbulpore	30·002	Calm	1	91·4	57·8	59	..	..	—0·20
Hoshangabad	29·989	E	1	91·3	62·8	56	..	..	—0·27
Khandwa	29·963	Calm	3	95·2	64·1	39	...	...	—0·17
Raipur	29·938	Calm	3	89·8	63·2	54	...	..	—0·42
Nagpur	29·982	Calm	4	91·3	63·6	57	..	...	—0·57
Amraoti	29·983	ENE	5	92·7	65·8	36	...	..	—0·28
Akola	29·963	NE	5	94·9	66·3	40	...	...	—0·39
Surat	29·915	N	L	93·7	72·0	56	...	...	—0·12
Malegaon	29·957	WNW	3	95·9	64·5	66	...	...	—0·36
Bombay	29·908	NE	7	90·6	77·8	69	...	..	—0·50
Poona	29·944	ESE	7	94·5	65·9	35	...	...	—0·80
Ahmednagar	29·964	SE	5	92·3	59·5	66	...	..	..
Aurangabad	29·980	Calm	4	93·9	65·2	51	..	...	...
Sholapur	29·952	SE	9	93·8	67·6	48	...	...	—0·98
Ratnagiri	29·897	ENE	4	96·4	74·4	57	...	...	—0·44
Belgaum	29·913	ESE	16	89·7	61·9	54	...	..	—1·60
Goa	29·919	ESE	6	91·0	75·4	79	..	...	...
Karwar	29·908	ENE	3	90·[illegible]	71·0	75	..	...	—1·93
Mangalore	29·895	ESE	3	94·3	72·4	55	..	...	—1·93
Calicut	29·877	NE	7	91·2	71·5	79	...	...	—3·01
Cochin	29·868	NNE	L	90·8	76·1	74	..	0·37	—3·39
Bangalore	29·943	ENE	11	81·3	61·4	71	..	..	—2·27
Secunderabad	29·969	E	5	90·1	66·0	72	...	...	—1·29
Masulipatam	29·948	NNE	10	90·0	72·1	89	..	..	—4·87
Bellary	29·955	SE	6	93·7	63·3	55	...	...	—1·32
Cuddapah	29·944	NW	G	95·1	70·6	66	...	..	—2·07
Madras	29·910	NNW	10	83·0	75·3	82	...	0·21	—4·43
Coimbatore	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Trichinopoly	29·919	Calm	3	93·0	72·9	93	1·32	1·84	—0·41
Negapatam	29·900	NW	20	87·5	73·9	97	0·74	3·40	—2·79
Colombo	29·858	ESE	5	88·0	75·0	85	1·99	5·11	+0·02
Aden	22·961	E	20	82·8	77·4	73	...	...	—0·05

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest in Rajputana and at Delhi, Agra and Jhansi, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. The maximum temperature is from 1° to 9° in excess of the mean of the season in many places, and the minimum in very large excess in Sind and Rajputana and at Lahore, Sirsa and Neemuch. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Deesa, and the lowest 570° at Cawnpore and Lahore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Sirsa, Karachi, Bangalore, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Heavy rain has fallen at Colombo (1.99") and Trichinopoli (1-32"), and about three-quarters of an inch at Negapatam. The weather is very cloudy in the extreme south, and conditions are favourable for local rain in Ceylon and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 10.

TUESDAY: The barometer has been nearly steady throughout the Indian area, and conditions generally are very similar to those reported yesterday, but in south Madras conditions are less settled. A north-westerly gale has prevailed at Negapatam. Two inches of rain has been received at Cuddalore and Colombo, one inch at Trichinopoly, and three-quarters of an inch at Negapatam and Trincomalee. There appears to be a small disturbance over the bay to the east of Cuddalore, but what is the intensity of the disturbance the observations do not indicate. In other parts of the Indian region the weather is very quiet and appears to be settled, though the sky is cloudy in Baluchistan, the Panjab, and Rajputana, and abnormal westerly winds are appearing over the parts of the Gangetic plain and the North-West India. The heat is generally very excessive.

CURIOUS DEFAMATION CASE.

A DISTRICT MAGISTRATE PROSECUTES AN EDITOR.

A REMARKABLE prosecution, instituted by Dr. Hoey Magistrate of Gorukhpore, against the editor of a Mahomedan journal called the *Riaz-ul-Akbar*, and another Mahomedan, described as a zemindar, is pending before the criminal courts at Basti. On the 14th September last a notice was published in the *Riaz-ul-Akbar*, over the signature of the second defandant, Abdul Rahman, demanding from Dr. Hoey, a sum of Rs. 200, which he is said to have taken from the signatory in 1893 for the Hoey Park. The next day, according to Abdul Rahman, he was forcibly taken to the Magistrate's court by a police sub-inspector, kept in custody for five hours, and compelled by Dr. Hoey to enter his private room, and there sign statements against his will. Abdul Rahman, on the 17th September, petitioned the Commissioner of the division to permit him to prosecute Dr. Hoey, both civilly and criminally, for having thus dragged him from home, and kept him under restraint and subjected him to humiliation. The result was an immediate inquiry by the Commissioner, at which Abdul Rahman stuck to his allegation, and swore on oath: "I paid Rs. 200 to Dr. Hoey in June, 1893, as subscription to the Hoey Park, at his house. This payment was probably considered as a bribe. On the 19th, Dr. Hoey also made a statement before the Commissioner. He admitted that on seeing the notice in the *Riaz-ul-Akbar*, he sent for Abdul Rahman, who came, and answered certain questions which he asked him. He, however, did not put him in custody, nor did he authorise any policeman to use force towards him. He also denied having used threats to him or received any money from him. On the 23rd September, Dr. Hoey filed two complaints before his subordinate, Deputy Magistrate, Pundit Lojjaram, against Mirza Abdullah, editor of the *Riaz-ul-Akbar*, and Abdul Rahman in one case; and in the other, only against the editor for criminal defamation. Mirza Abdullah was the same day arrested under a warrant issued by the deputy magistrate, and he alleges that the police unlawfully searched his house, and then took him to the city kotwali, where he was confined in the lock-up, and throttled in order that he should give certain papers to Dr. Hoey. He further affirms that, instead of taking him at once to the court, the police sub-inspector, accompanied by a number of constables and chowkidars, carried him to the kotwali, and in order to disgrace him hand-cuffed him in the streets, and put a rope round his waist. He was at last produced before the deputy magistrate, who sent him to the lock-up, having demanded bail for Rs. 2,000. As nobody would venture to stand security for him, he telegraphed to the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces that the raises of the place had been warned not to stand security for him. Eventually, however, the editor was bailed out, and on application to the provincial High Court, the cases have been transferred to Basti. It is said that there is an old-standing quarrel between Dr. Hoey and the Mahomedan residents of Gorukhpore regarding a burial-ground.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and Co's extra s s Hydaspes, 1,911 tons, Commander S Barcham, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Colombo, with a general cargo. The Hydaspes conveyed in tour the launch Bunshee for Colombo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachee (7th November) via Kathiawar coastports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Ida Hughes, Mrs. Green, and child, Mr Nusserwanjee, one Mahomedan gentleman, and two ladies, and 519 deck.

THE s s Bhopal, 1,870 tons, Captain W O Dohrin, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Hamburg (4th October) via Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Boseck, Mrs Fischer, and two children, Miss Winders, and Mr Finch. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackantosh and Co.

THE s s Indravati, 372 tons, Captain H Shumacker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry (18th Septtember) with a cargo of coal and general, and Mrs A Conroy and Mr J V de Serinzi as passengers. She left Barry on the (18th Septsmber) and put back to Falmouth on the 25th on account of the heavy weather, during which the Saloon and after peak was damaged. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Shepherd and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Rothenfels	1864	Tegge	Calcutta	13-11	Glade & Co
C	Mohammadi	1252	Erickson	R S Ports	11-11	B&P S N Co
D	Naseri	912	Miller	Jeddah	...	Do.
E	Deepdale	1650	Peek	N F	...	M M & Co
G	Courland	760	Milne	Natal	N F	D A & Co
H	Avoca	1048	Davidson	Mauritius	...	H C Jusub
M	Mahanadi	547	Adam	C Gulf	10-11	Shepherd & Co
O	Den of Airlie	2275	Singer	Havre	26-11	W & A G & Co
P	Orient	1496	Valantine	Liverpool	14-11	Bombay Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Sabarmati	520	Ahmed	Bhownagar	10-11	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Locksley Hall	2355	Collins	Marseilles	13-11	E B & Co
3	Singapore	2431	De Costa	Geneva	12-11	F Crocco
4	Brindisi	2129	Wickuden	China	...	P & O Co
5	Rohilla	2216	Cole	China	11-11	P & O Co
6	Hydaspes	1911	Barcham	China	10-11	P & O Co
7	Loodiana	2124	Warrington	Calcutta	23-11	M M & Co
9	Bhopal	1870	Dohren	Calcutta	12-11	J M & Co
11	Kalinadi	34	...	Daramtar	...	Shepherd & Co
12	Algeria	2931	Craig	Marseilles	20-11	W & A G & Co
15	Pekin	2365	Johnson	...	N F	P & O Co
16	Clydesdale	2295	Sharp	Havre	16-11	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	14-11	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Bhopal (s)	Dohren	Hamburg, Oct 4.
10	Indravati (s)	Shumacker	Barry, Sept 18.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi, Nov 7.
	R. I. M. S. Canning	Rose	Karachi, Nov 8.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi, &c.
	H. M.'s Plassy	Prance	Karachi.
	Hydaspes (s)	Barcham	Hongkong.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Ganges, for China.
,, Bhopal, for Madras and Calcutta.
,, Dumra, for Karachi, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Orient s—26 bales cotton waste, T Lowyer; 60 bales wool, G Radhakison; 975 cwt myrabollams, J Hurchund; 60 bales wool, C Nanji; 70 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 66 bales wool, D Khimjee.

Locksley Hall s—200 cwt bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 610 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Algeria s—16,070 cwt linseed, 2,000 cwt poppyseed, 13,560 cwt castorseed, 499 cwt groundnuts, 999 cwt mowraseed, and 5,199 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

Locksley Hall s—1,980 cwt casterseed, John Fochiri.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—3 bales hides, H O H Hassum; 225 cwt coir yarn L Maneckchund; 108 cwt coir ropes, B Poonsi; 301 cwt coir ropes, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 6 cases condiments, D Dadabnoy; 22 cases brassware, 2 cases w odenware, 2 cases haberdashery, 1 bundle carpets, and 6 bundle nuts, F P Bhumgara; 15 cwt coffee, Finlay Muir and Co; 11 cwt horns, P Allarakhia; 50 cwt horns, J Rahimtoolla; 70 cwt horns, B Sewjee; 4 cases peacock feathers, C Rehimtoola; 8 cases peacock feathers, V Ganjee; 175 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 4 1·4 cwt fishmaws, A Sidick; 84 corges hides, Edward Bates and Co; 1 bale hide, B Esmail and Co; 28 cases condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons; 10 cases condiments, M P onjajee and Sons; 197 bales skins and hide, W and A Graham and Co; 8 cases opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co; 27 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 66 bales skins, H M Aboo; 17 cases kamela, M Ruttonsee; 13 cwt gum, H A H Mowjee; 15 cwt gum, M Lalji; 350 bales hemp, N. Fatehally and Co., cases Nutmegs J. Parpin; 12 cases Brassware, Latham and Co; 122 bales hides, Owen and Okell; 1 package woollen carpets, S Keshowlal.

FOR BOSTON.

Caledonia s—100 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Den of Airlie s—1,007½ cwt myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—35 bales cotton, Glade ande and Co; 754 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Den of Airlie s—18 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes s—150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 49 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

Rohilla s—35 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 3¾ cwt ivory and 4½ cwt kismiss, M M Essabhoy; 3¾ cwt ivory, M H Ellias; 50 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 11 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 30 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 19 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 11 chests opium, A C Esmalji; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 1 parcel pearls, E Noordin and Co; 24 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 11 chests opium, Yan Shun and Co; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—4 cwt raisins, N Mianee; 18 bales twist and 105 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 37 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 51 chests opium, Abrahim and Abraham; 20 chests opium, N J Abraham; 61 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 27 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 22 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 14 chests opium, C Bomonjee; ½ chest opium, Tata and Co; 28 chests opium, F M Chinoy.

FOR KOBE.

Hydaspes s—100 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.
Rohilla s—100 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hydaspes s—100 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nurani s—88 bales cotton, P E Gazeder.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows : Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous. Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICES have taken place at the GRAND CLEARANCE SALE of Surplus Stock of BOOTS and SHOES at A. H. SULLEMANJEE and Co.'s, Nos. 1 and 2, opposite Crawford Market.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA. Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

LOOSE SEEDS in finest condition. Garden Pumps, Garden Scissors, and Knives. Illustrated Price Lists Free.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

XMAS CARDS ! ! All New Novelties for coming 'Xmas from best makers at Cheapest Prices. Also 25 in a Packet, annas 8. At SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, Bombay.

PEARSE and Co.'s NEW PRICE LIST of Oilman's Stores, Wines and Spirits, &c., is now ready and can be had free on application. Prices very Moderate.

WORTH ATTENTION !—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints ; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts ; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed or empty bottles returned.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12 ; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10 ; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8 ; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6 ; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4 ; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2 ; Pekoe Re. 1 ; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14 ; Souchong ans. 12 ; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED Symphonia Organs with 3 music rolls and case complete, Rs. 80. Expressly made to suit the Indian Climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

COTTAGE PIANO,—by J. Brinsmead, (London) next to new, highly sweet toned. Very cheap. Pianoforte Depot, opp. Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

WANTED, MEDICAL OFFICERS. Apply B. I. S. Nav. Co., Ld.

WANTED for Calcutta First-class Hotel YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good salary.—Apply, "M. N.," care of this Office.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and 31, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Established 1889.

JUST RECEIVED for the Season.—Elegant Designs of Gold and Diamond Bracelets, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Ear-rings, Engagement Rings, &c.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, &c., 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BUNGALOWS, on Versova Seashore. Apply to PESTONJEE D. CURRANEE, Ragoonath Dadaji Street, No. 19, or RUTTONJEE D. CURRANEE, Versova, via Andheri.

FOR SALE.—3 Second-hand Lancashire Boilers 30′ × 7′ 2 by Hick Hargreaves, 85 and 65 lbs. pressure and 1 by John Musgraves, 108 lbs. pressure. For particulars apply to the Manager, JIVRAJ BALLOO MILLS, Tardeo.

FOR SALE.—A MAGNIFICENT HOUSE with an extensive park. Rare Opportunity FOR SAFE Investment, situated in a healthy locality, Byculla, suitable for an Orphanage, an Hotel or a Boarding School. Contains 25 large rooms including two grand drawing-rooms 50ft. × 30ft. Frontage 105 ft., fitted up with gas. Land about 12300 sq. yards, half available as a splendid building site, also a capacious Tank. Apply to "S." care of this Paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Mrs. E. MITCHELL, Family and Mr. MACCARTHY and I have stopped at this HOTEL for some days and have been very well satisfied with the accommodation and attendance. The Proprietor is most obliging and will do anything to add to the comfort of his visitors.—E. B. MITCHELL.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated. Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PRECAUTION FOR EYES.—Mere Opticians cannot find out diseases of the Eye. Our Consulting Oculist of the London Eye Hospital points them out free of charge correcting errors of refraction by Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles as per his directions at half the prices usually charged elsewhere. D. M. DASTOOR and Co., 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LANOWLI.—TO BE LET, Well-furnished HOUSE, from now to first week in December. Apply to "A. S. P.," care of this Office.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, from 23rd November to 1st March next, and also from 15th March to 15th June next, "THE BYKE." For terms, apply to "THE OWNERS" at "The Byke," Matheran.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY ! ! ! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic..............as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay. In the Mofussil, postage extra.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
H. E. GENERAL SIR G. S. WHITE, Commander-In-Chief in India.
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras AND GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

ÆRATED WATERS.

THESE Waters are prepared from the recipe of a celebrated Belfast Maker of Ærated Waters, and will not become rancid by keeping.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz Rs. a
SODA WATER	0 8	LITHIA	0 12
LEMONADE	0 12	SELTZER	0 12
TONIC	0 12	POTASH........	0 12
GINGERALE........	0 12	HOP ALE	0 12
RASPBERRY	0 12		

ARE NOW ON SALE AT
MESSRS. SOUZA AND FERNANDEZ,
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY
PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold........	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.

EXTRA allotments of Wire Transfers were made by the Indian Council, yesterday, to the extent of 4½ lakhs on Bombay, and 1½ lakh on Calcutta, at the partially enhanced rates of 1s. 3 1-16d. to 1s. 3 1-8d. ; but the Exchange Banks' buying rates in London on India remained at 1s. 2 25-32d.

An advance of 1½ per cent. took place in the price of Consols, at 111 ; and Indian Sterling was one per cent. higher, at 119. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was unaltered, at 3 5-8 per cent; but that on six months' sight Paper was unaltered, at 3 1-8 per cent. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 7-16ths per cent. higher, at £63. The price of Bar Silver in London was 1-16d. lower, at 29 15-16d. per oz. ; and in New York, the metal was 1-8 cent. cheaper, at 65 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London ⅛ cent higher, at 4·86 dollars. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 102⅝ ; with Paris Exchange on London 1½ centum lower, at fcs. 25·21.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted, yesterday, at 44s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and or next month to Antwerp, tone of the market firm ; and Linseed at 36s. per 416 lbs, sellers, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market firm.

The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, yesterday, advanced 1-16d. per lb. to 4 19-32d. ; and Arrivals were 3-32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations having been 4 7-16d. for November deliveries, and 4 11-32d. for March-April. East Indian Cotton generally was 1-16d. per lb. dearer. The market closed firmer, Surats firmer, and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. The day's Imports were 21,000 bales. The Manchester market was firmer.

There was an advance of 1·16 cent in the price of Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York, yesterday, at 8 3-16 cents per lb.; and Futures for February were 16 points higher, at 8·17 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 50,000 bales.

There has again been more doing in our local Cotton market to-day, the total business aggregating 1,950 bales ; of these exporters are credited with 400 ready new Bengal, at Rs. 164-75 according to quality ; 200 old Bengal, at Rs. 155-66 ; 150 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 186 ; 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 186 ; and 200 new Broach, for January-February delivery, at Rs. 219 ; while the Mills have taken the balance, consisting of 400 Sajari, at Rs. 189 ; 300 Indore, at Rs. 177 ; and 200 Virumgaum, at Rs. 183—all old stuff. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices are all unchanged.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The former market has remained firm in tone, and the latter steady, a moderate amount of business for export having been reported in both, on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton........................	5,334	bales.
Wheat	1,850	cwts.
Linseed	1,442	"
Rapeseed	3,683	"
Gingellyseed........................	9,078	"
Popyseed........................	1,000	"
Grounnuts	658	"
Castorseed	3,476	"
Rice	5,548	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged, previous rates being still quoted, but no business worth mentioning reported.

EXCHANGE opened firm at the enhanced quotations of 1s. 3 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 3-8d., for three months' sight Credits ; and a moderate amount of Wire Tranfer was taken by the Bazaar at this rate. During the day rates moved up 3-32d., in sympathy with those in Calcutta, and are closed firmer as bellow, Merchants' Bills having been scarce for all deliveries :—

Bank Bills on Demand........	1s. 3 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 9-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight........	1s. 3 5-16d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 3 15-32 to ½d.	do.
Francs do.	1·62½ to 1·63	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak again to-day, with rates for 3½ per Cents for cash quoted at 100⅞ and for this month's settlement at 100⅝, at which level the market closed, 99⅞ having been the price of Threes.

SHARES.—There has been a considerable downward movement in Mill Scrip, and the prices of 23 concerns have declined as per the revised quotations in our list. In other lines we note the following changes, a decline of Rs. 10 in Mofussil Press shares. In miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burmah Trading have declined Rs. 25, on the 1st June ; and Rs. 5, in Treacher and Co., Bombay Flour have advanced Rs. 50.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Bhamo route to China, interrupted, beyond the British frontier between Tsuhsung and Yunnan.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m. of the 10th November, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	10	2	48 p.m.	..	16
Suez	10	2	50 p.m.	..	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 10th November 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta........	1	22	..	1
" Karachi	..	31	..	1
" Madras	..	37	..	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 8th November, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah........ inches	29·876
Temperature of the Air .... degrees	84·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·7
Dew Point	69·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·598
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)........	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)........ degrees	90·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.	76·7
General Directions of wind *	ENE, N, NE, WNW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * .... miles	165

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th October, 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	300	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	35	17	1	53
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	6,273	2,459	68	8,800
Total for 17 weeks........	6,873	2,759	78	9,710
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year........	472	145	4	621
Per mile of Ry do.	27	9	..	36
Total to corresponding date do.	6,373	2,354	51	8,778

Increase for the week........Rs. 289
Do. to date .... " 932

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BION—KEMP—October 24, at Monghyr, by the Rev. R. Bion, assisted by the Rev. T. H. Barnett, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Frederick Fleetwood Bion, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., to Rhoda Salter Kemp, daughter of the late Wilfred Kemp, Esq.

O'REILLY—CRAWFORD—October 31, at the Baptist Chapel, Monghyr, by the Rev. J. M. Macphail, M.A., M.D., Free Church Mission, Chakai, William Henry O'Reilly, eldest son of William O'Reilly, Monghyr, to Nora Christina, eldest daughter of the late James Alexander Crawford, Bengal Civil Service, of 42, Clarendon Road, Notting Hill Gate, and Northfield, Annan, N. B.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1896.

THE views recently expressed in these columns on the rise in exchange are criticised by "Rex" in the weekly article "On 'Change" in the last issue of *Capital*. We are the better able to remain calm in the face of criticism from a paper devoting itself almost exclusively to financial matters, since the predictions that we made in the article in question are being justified by events. Exchange has risen since it was penned from 1s. 2 5-8d. to 1s. 3½d., and there are indications that it will rise still further. Another consolatory circumstance is that the exception taken to our views is based entirely upon a misconception of the premise upon which they were founded. Our contemporary's contributor represents us as asserting that the present rise in exchange "has been brought about by scarcity of rupees, and that it is therefore proved that the contraction theory as a means of raising exchange is a success." We did not argue on these lines in the article referred to, and indeed have never done so. We hold quite as strongly as our contemporary that the theory that exchange can be raised by giving the rupee a scarcity value is an untenable one. We wonder when those who argue that the Mints should be re-opened will understand that such a measure is objected to by financiers, not because it would increase the number of rupees in circulation, but because it would open the door for the unlimited ingress of silver as a means of remittance to this country, in place of Council bills. The rise was attributed by us to the effect of the famine in "narrowing the channels through which funds can be brought from Europe," and not a single remark was made to lead to the supposition that we are believers in the theory of currency contraction. Neither did we commit ourselves to the prophecy put in our mouths that the present rise in exchange is likely to be permanent ; all we said was that after the famine is over, exchange will probably be left at high tide mark. As the whole of the criticisms of our Calcutta contempory are based upon these misapprehensions as to the foundations of our belief in currency matters, it is not necessary to reply to the further arguments adduced against theories we have never held.

The present strong position of the rupee affords in our opinion an excellent opportunity for the Government of India to effect some improvement in the existing currency arrangements. It is almost certain that the Government of India will soon require to raise money in some form or other for purposes connected with the famine. Already land revenue has been suspended and remitted in the North-West Provinces, and a similar concession is being asked for in all parts of the country affected by want of rain. It may be that in some instances the exigencies of the situation are not such as to require Government to take this course. But when full allowance is made for the habitual attitude of *non possumus* adopted by the cultivators when crops are not good, there can be no doubt that Sir Anthony MacDonnell's policy in the North-West Provinces will have to be followed to a considerable extent in almost all the Provinces. Land revenue yields over twenty-seven crores of rupees to the Imperial exchequer, or more than one-fourth of the total revenue of Government. The remission of a large part of this sheet anchor of Imperial finance ; the diminution of receipts from import duties, and other sources of revenue in consequence of the distress, and the heavy cost of relief works will combine to entirely upset the calculations of the Finance Minister. They will cause a drain upon his resources which the savings effected in home payments by the rise in exchange will fail to counterbalance. This being so a loan will in all probability have to be floated in London. It cannot be safely launched upon the money market of a famine stricken country. The money that was in the keeping of commercial circles two years ago, and in Government treasuries, has no doubt by this time been well distributed for the purposes of public works, and trade requirements, and hence the tightness of the money market.

Should the Government of India raise a sterling loan of, say, five millions, that would enable them to relieve the situation by cutting off an equivalent amount of Council drafts. A still better plan would be to invest the money realised from the loan in the purchase of silver in London to be minted in Bombay, against which currency bills might be drawn. This would be a very different thing to reopening the mints to all comers. Under the Currency Act of 1893 the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to coin silver at any time they wish, and by availing themselves of the right in the manner we have indicated, they would realise the handsome profit represented by the divergence between the low price of silver and the rising value of the rupee. The Councils sold against the new coined rupee would enable the bankers and merchants to finance the export trade and relieve the deadlock which seemed to be approaching. To those who may reply to this suggestion, that the currency of the country must not be artificially tampered with for the purposes of trade, it may be pointed out that all currency systems rest on a more or less artificial basis. Hence it is the merest pedantry to object to changes therein, on the ground that they are theoretically artificial. Government are bound to see that there is enough currency in the country to carry on trade and are also bound to maintain as far they can the value of that currency. The course we have indicated would be a perfectly reasonable and legitimate means of fulfilling these cardinal duties. In the event of exchange reaching 1s. 4d.—a contingency confidently expected here by business men,—it might be well for the Government of India to consider the advisability of purchasing gold and coining it at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, and drawing Councils against the new gold coin. The introduction of a gold coinage of this value was the object of attainment when the currency legislation of June, 1893, was passed. The Act made gold receivable at the Mints, in exchange for rupees, at the rate of 1s. 4d., and legal tender at the same rate as the public treasuries in discharge of Government dues. The Government of India ought not to lose the opportunity that is likely soon to occur, by the exchange value of the rupee reaching the long-hoped-for sixteenpenny limit, to make the attainment of a gold standard something more than a dream.

WE doubt if the Indian professional poisoner ever really sets out with the fixed intention of taking the life of a fellow-creature. But he carries on his nefarious occupation with such callous indifference as to whether his victim gets an overdose or not, that he deserves all the punishment he receives when he comes within the clutches of the law, and an intelligent jury of his own country will find him guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder. An uncommonly callous rascal has just been tried and condemned at Cawnpore. The man is a Kori by caste and between forty and fifty years of age, and had been carrying on his trade as a poisoner on an extensive scale. His methods were those of every other poisoner reported in the police records. He joined parties of travellers on the road, and on their wishing to eat urged them to join him in his sweetmeats or parched grain. This was invariably soaked in dhatura or mixed with arsenic, and when his victims became sufficiently under its influence the villain deliberately stripped them of all they possessed and left. In the case in which the man is convicted he joined a party of men and boys journeying towards Delhi in search of employment. The accused asked them where they were going, and said he would go along with them. They started off together and rested for the night near a well by the wayside. They were pressed by the accused to eat something, and though they said they were not hungry he insisted on their eating some bruised grain and coarse sugar. After eating it they became senseless. Three men recovered their senses at the hospital some days after, and there found that they had been robbed of their property. A fourth man and a lad were dead. The accused had disappeared and no trace could be found of him. On the 2nd August he poisoned two other men in a very similar manner to that in which he had poisoned the others in June. He stripped them of all they had with them and disappeared. One of the survivors was sent about the country with the police seeking for the accused. By an extraordinary piece of luck, as he and the head constable of Shuragpur were out searching for the man, they stopped to rest by a well, and the accused accompanied by two travellers came to the well and was at once identified and taken into custody. Meantime, however, it was proved that he had been concerned in yet another case. When brought to bay the accused made a clean breast of his crimes, yet asserted that he was but one of a gang associated with him for the purpose of committing crimes such as those of which he was charged. Further he stated that his companions compelled him to accompany them. But he spoilt his story when he sought credit for virtue and testified that he had actually warned the travellers against eating anything from his companion's hand. The witnesses, however, proved that accused alone was the man who poisoned them, and the Court saw no reason to doubt them, especially as some of the stolen property was found upon him. It may be, however, that the man is one of a gang and the police would do well to endeavour to obtain from him such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of his associates.

THE grain riot at Sholapur is the most alarming of the demonstrations that have so far taken place in this Presidency as a protest against the high prices charged by the grain dealers. It is a matter for extreme regret that the disturbance was so serious that bloodshed ensued before it was quelled, but necessity knows no law, and this only shows the straits to which the people are driven. The starving populace do not read the papers, and it is to be feared that in many districts the story of the Sholapur tragedy will not be so widely known as to deter the peasantry from rushing against a brick wall in the same way. It is to be hoped, however, that the better educated mofussil residents who have the ear of the people will use the incident as an illustration of the inference that in any such disorders the peasanty are certain to come off worse, instead of better, for their attempts to plunder that which they cannot afford to purchase. They should be reassured by their leaders, and should be given to understand that the Sircar will do its utmost to find for them a way of escape from starvation. Meanwhile the grain dealers should think out the situation, and by reduction in their prices seek to obviate the risk of further riots in which they and their property are the special objects of attack. The Commissioners of the three divisions have been on tour in order to make special enquiries, and their reports are now before Government. It is understood that Government are giving the reports their fullest consideration, and that the Famine Code revised to date will speedily be put in operation. In the Native bazaar here it is urged that Government should take steps to induce the Railway authorities to make liberal concessions in the rates of the carriage of grain to the affected districts. The news that Lord Sandhurst intends at a later period to visit the parts of the Presidency chiefly affected has been received with satisfaction. There is also a very general feeling in the Native bazaar that the personal intervention of his Excellency for the purpose of inducing the grain dealers to be content with less extortionate profits would be of great value.

IN reference to the interim report of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, to which we have already alluded, it may be mentioned that the Commissioners in their report state that they commenced to hold sittings for the examination of witnesses on the 5th of Novembar 1895, and that they have held since that date thirty sittings. "We are not," they add, "yet in a position to submit any recommendations upon the questions referred to us, but we think it desirable to lay before your Majesty without delay the evidence which we have hitherto taken." The second volume is wholly devoted to the appendices, including elaborate statements drawn up by Government officials for the information and guidance of the Commission. Beyond announcing their appearance the Home Press has not so far as we have seen taken any notice of these blue books. At present the English papers are too engrossed with matters of more pressing importance to be able to give any attention to the question of Indian expenditure. Perhaps when foreign and domestic politics become a little less exacting the London journals may find time to digest the mass of material presented to the public by Lord Welby and his colleagues.

THE first examination for the Provincial Service takes place on the 6th January. Mr. De Courcy Atkins is the president of the Examination Board of Commissioners ; Professor Macmillan and Mr. C. Jackson, I.C.S., members, and Mr. O. V. Muller, secretary. There are two vacancies, and about eighteen candidates, Hindus being the greater number, nine Parsees probably three, Mahomedans two, and Christians two or three. The new Provincial Service replaces or is the equivalent of the Statutory Civilianships for Natives of India established in Lord Lytton's time.

IT is probable that the Government of Bombay will reassemble in Bombay before December, the 16th instant—about the 1st of December, on the Governor's return from Surat.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Thames, with the English mails of the 30th ultimo, left Aden, at 7 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at noon, on Sunday next.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of October, 1894, Rs. 175,185,000; October 1895, Rs. 112,603,000; October 1896, Rs. 9,79,89,000.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR BAKER RUSSELL, Commanding the Bengal District, accompanied by Lady Russell and Miss Lang, and attended by Major Bewicke-Copley, the Assistant Military Secretary ; and Captain MacLaren, Aide-de-Camp, left Bombay for Lucknow, on Monday night, by the Jubulpore mail. Brigadier-General A. G. Creagh, Commanding the Bombay District, and Major Cahusac, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, were present at the Victoria Terminus to see the General off.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Plassy, under the command of Captain A. B. Prance, sailed, yesterday, for Kurrachee.

THERE is now running on an experimental journey between Rangoon and Pyuntaza one of the two locomotives recently sent out from England for the Burma State Railway. They are built to consume either oil or coal, and a trial is being made with the former. On the score of expense, however, the oil cannot supersede the coal, for on the run between the two places above named the locomotive will consume about 200 gallons of oil, which at a cost of Rs. 50 would be about double the cost of coal. A trial is being made with the other locomotives on the Pegu local run.

REUTER'S correspondent at Korti says that many traces of the last Soudan expedition have been found there. That part of the country is quite peaceful, but Osman Azrak is preparing to hold the wells at Abu Klea. The dervishes are strengthening their position at Abu Hamed. Rumours of Wad-el-Bishara's death in the desert are believed to be baseless. Further telegrams say it is hoped that Dongola, which is being rapidly rebuilt, may become an important trading centre. Direct steamer and railway communication with the town will soon be established, and Manchester goods will be exchanged for gold dust, gum, and ivory brought in from Kordofan and Darfur. Colonel Hunter, who is in charge of the whole frontier, is busily engaged in settling the country. The appeal against the judgment of the Mixed Tribunal in the case connected with the advance of money for the Soudan Expedition from the reserve fund of the Egyptian Caisse of Public Debt will be heard in Alexandria on November 17th.

TELEGRAMS received at the Colonial Office describe the operations being carried on against the rebels in Rhodesia, and name the killed and wounded in Colonel Alderson's latest skirmishes. Further surrenders of large numbers of natives are reported. The Cape Government are making efforts to prevent the spread accross the Orange River of the rinderpest, which, it is calculated, killed 16,000 cattle at one place in the Mafeking District during September. Two successful engagements are reported in which the rebels were signally defeated by Lieutenant-Colonel Baden Powell and Major Forester, respectively. The surrender of natives in the Matoppos is going on satisfactorily. A telegram to the Colonial Office announces the death in an action against the rebels in Rhodesia of Major F. S. Evans, of the Derbyshire Regiment.

DEER stalking is over for the season, so far as stags are concerned. Not since 1893 has such a good time been experienced in the forests, and the year named stood out pre-eminent from the preceeding series of indifferent seasons. The condition of the stags has been all that the most exacting lover of venison could desire. Weights of twenty stone and upwards have been comparatively common. In Langwell Forest, Caithness-shire, the Duke of Portland killed three stags, scaling respectively over twenty-two stone, twenty stone, and twenty-two stone. The heaviest stag heard of, weighing twenty-three stone two pounds, was killed in Sutherlandshire. It has been observed this season that the heads are rough and gnarled in an unusual degree, due to the excellent condition of the deer during the past winter and spring. The year has proved a record one for deer, partridges, and also grouse. In England heavy bags of partridges have been made by driving recently. At the end of September Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh and Lord Carnarvon shot, on the 22nd, 193 brace ; on the 24th, 505 brace ; and on the 25th, 333 brace. The bag for the three days, with various, amounted to 2,110 head. Early in October the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Mr. Jameson's place in West Suffolk, when seven guns, including His Royal Highness, worked great havoc among the partridges. The first day yielded 326 brace of birds, 53 pheasants, 6 hares ; while the next outing's bag consisted of 275 brace of partridges, 50 pheasants, and 7 hares. The autumn salmon fishers have enjoyed excellent sport, though on some rivers the fish though numerous have not come so freely as desired. The Duke of Roxburghe has let his famous place on the Tweed for £2,200 merely for the autumn months.

Vanity Fair says that the news of the Primate's death was first telegraphed to Balmoral, where the news arrived just before luncheon. The message was not immediately delivered to the Queen, who was known to be much attached to the Archbishop; but Her Majesty is said to have intuitively guessed from the general sadness at luncheon that something unusual had occurred. In reply to a peremptory question caused by some words that fell from her, Lady Lytton told the Queen the effect of the telegram, and Her Majesty at once entered the telegraph-room and personally sent her message of Royal sympathy to Mrs. Benson. At dinner, when the subject was referred to, the Queen was visibly affected.

THE *Times'* Brussels correspondent states that Mr. H. M. Stanley has addressed a letter to Ma Thys, the director of the Congo State Rail pany, in which he reiterates his opinion mense importance of the line between Stanley Pool, from the point of view interests and African civilisation :—"Th he says, "appear to me like a child who swallow a dose of physic without the ai spoonful of jam. This formidable Con vast area, its torrid heat, and its fever, pull a long face ; but given an easy sea steamer as far as Matadi, a pleasant rail sion to the Pool, and a comfortable ca Falls, and then the Congo will become a Colony in their eyes. I hope to be spar for having been slow to appreciate the gre their Sovereign. It was inevitable, bec human to doubt ; but the day will come will laugh at their terrors, and that undertake in good comradeship the develop their great tropical State. I can assure y my brightest hopes are centred in your co Not a day passes that I do not think of it, follow you step by step, because I have a full of the value of your great undertaking."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

ISOLATED ACTION IN TURKEY IMPOSSIBLE.

NO ABANDONMENT OF CYPRUS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Lord Salisbury, in his speech at the Guildhall Banquet, last night, said we have had many advisers as to the method whereby we should induce the Great Powers to adept our policy. The favourite advice, wherein Mr. Courtney and Mr. Morley both join, is that we should address ourselves to convince those Powers of our absolute virtue, and for that purpose begin by an action of splendid renunciation and abandon the territory we now occupy. They seem to think, his Lordship said, that when we have done that, then the Powers and the world will be forced by sympathy and influenced by their desire to recognise the merit of such a self-denying principle and will at once adopt the course we desire them to follow. That is a pretty, almost an idyllic, conception of the conditions of international policy, but I confess I do not believe it. At all events, I may say we do not see in the present problem in the East any cause for abandoning the policy hitherto pursued, or relinquishing a single acre of land which we at present occupy.

Lord Wolseley has referred in eloquent and sympathetic words to the campaign recently conducted in Egypt by Major-General Kitchener. In the language of eulogy he has employed we heartily concur. Undoubtedly it was not on a large scale, and the military danger incurred turned out in the end less than was expected, but for judgment in conception, for elaborate, careful, and judicious arrangement, for tenacious adherence, notwithstanding every discouragement and every obstacle to the plan originally laid down, and for brilliant achievement of the practical object in view, General Kitchener's performance will challenge comparison with any in our annals. Allow me to say one word al so on behalf of another great officer. It is no derogation of the very great merits of General Kitchener that I claim a part of the praise for this successful campaign for Lord Cromer by whom he was so ably seconded.

LATER.

Continuing his speech, Lord Salisbury said he was glad the nation now understood that isolated action in regard to Turkey is impossible. The European Concert seems at the present time better fitted than ever before to achieve the desired purposes.

His Lordship concurred mainly in the views of M. Hanotaux, and hoped to co-operate cordially with the Triple Alliance, with which he was always in sympathy.

Lord Salisbury strongly protested against the idea held by Prince Bismarck that there existed a necessary and permanent antagonism between Russia and Great Britain, as his Lordship had good reason to believe Russia had the same objects in view as ourselves.

Regarding events in Turkey, Lord Salisbury said that while he foresaw no difficulty in the Powers exercising force, it is through the Sultanate alone they can ameliorate the lot of Christians and Musulmans in Turkey.

Lord Salisbury announced that the Venezuela dispute has been settled in conformity with the suggestions made by the United States Government, viz., to apply the principle of Civil Law, whereby the validity of title is admitted after a certain lapse of time.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH APPROVED BY THE PRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

All the papers except the *Daily Chronicle* approve of Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall, last night, which was cautious but reassuring.

ANOTHER MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS.

News has been received that one hundred Armenians have been massacred in the village of Everek, near Kaisarieh, and their houses pillaged.

FORMOSA OFFERED TO ENGLAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.

The *Novosti* reports that during the war China offered Formosa to England, but Lord Rosebery declined to accept it.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with the English mails of the 30th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 7 a.m., to-day; and the s. s. Rome, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

GRAIN RIOT AT KARAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARAD, Nov. 10.

A grain riot of a serious nature took place here this morning. All the shops where grain was stored were looted by budmashes. Great uneasiness and fear prevail among the people. The grain shop of Mr. Bhagwat only remains unlooted, this being because Mr. Bhagwat sells his grain at cost price. The police are busy in arresting the rioters. The Mamlatdar is on tour. Mr. Thate, head karkun, is trying his best to check the riot.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer India, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 10.

Orient mail steamer [Oratova, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm Surats firmer,

Good Dhollers	3 27- 32

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111
3 per cent. Rentes	102¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	29 15-16

NEWS OF THE DAY.

TEN days' quarantine has been imposed at Constantinople on arrivals from Bombay.

OF late years there has been a growing tendency towards the re-employment of Government pensioners in Government service. The system has over and over again been condemned on the principle that if a man had served Government meritoriously for a stipulated number of years and had been awarded a pension at a time when the Government considered he ought to be content to rest on his laurels, and ought not to be re-employed by Government at the expense of many worthy and younger men who were clamouring for work. To the credit of the Punjab Government, be it said that they have resolved to reform the system, and have issued orders by which they hope to eradicate an existing evil, a measure quite worthy of imitation by other provinces.

THE following is the Sind season report for the past week.—Karachi.—River at Kotri 7 feet 7 inches against 8 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of bajri, juari and rice in places completed. Crops damaged by drought in Dadu, Johi, Shewan and Kohistan, by rats and locusts in Sakro, and by blight in Mirpur Batora. Preparations for ensuing rabi going on. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices of wheat, rice and bajri rising. Hyderabad—Harvesting of crops continues in some talukas. Sessamum injured by insects in Dero Mohbat. Locusts in taluka Sakrand damaging crops. Rabi cultivation commenced in ten talukas. Cattle in fair condition. Grass dear in four talukas. Prices of all food-grains have risen: wheat 8, bajri 9, white rice 5½ seers per rupee. Shikarpur—Rabi operations continue. Large flights of locusts settled in four talukas. Slight damage reported. Prices slightly lowered but still high. Stores of grain abundant. Small-pox in two talukas and cattle-disease in one. Fever almost general. Fodder scarce. Thar and Parkar—Average yield of bajri crop 14 annas. Rice crops in Nara Valley flourishing. Public health good. Upper Sind Frontier—Kharif crops excellent. Rabi operations progressing. Cattle free from disease. Prices of grain rising. Fodder cheap and abundant. Season healthy.

MR. CARANDINI has returned from Mandalay His machine was not used for all the races chiefly on account of the opposition of the Chinese and Burmese owners racing at the meeting, who objected to it on the ground that at the time of entry nothing was said in the prospectus that the machine would be used. The stewards therefore had little alternative. The steeplechases were started, however, by the gate, and the Burman ponies did not seem to mind it in the least, in spite of the assertions of their owners that they would never face it. Mr. Carandini speaks well of the management of the Mandalay meeting, and says that there is an evident desire for a forward policy in matters relating to the turf. The first impressions of the Burman race horse are extremely novel, so Mr. Carandini says, and after seeing big horses and the pace they go, it looks as if these little midgets were crawling.

THE Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane will proceed this month to India, where they intend to spend the winter and early spring, and they are to be the guests of the Viceroy and the Countess of Elgin during their stay at Calcutta. Lord and Lady Breadalbane have returned to Taymouth Castle, Perthshire, from Black Mount Forest, Argyllshire, where they had been residing during the deer-shooting season. The Queen and Princes Beatrice would probably have paid a visit to Taymouth Castle this month but for the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were splendidly entertained at Taymouth in 1842 (during their first visit to Scotland) by the then Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane.

As land is required by Government for the construction of a canal chauki on the Surat Suhagin line (Dadwah Project) in the Sakrand Taluka of the Hyderabad district, the Commissioner in Sind has appointed the Assistant Collector of Naushahro to perform the functions of a Collector and to acquire land under the Land Acquisition Act.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the *Daily Graphic* has interviewed Lord Dufferin (lately British Ambassador in Paris) to see if his lordship was willing to make a statement about the feelings of Frenchmen, towards England. "To do that," said Lord Dufferin, "might lead me further than I think my recent position justifies me in going. But what I should like to do is, to take this opportunity of saying an additional word of farewell to France. Now that I am back in England I can realise even more fully than before how delightful has been the time which for six years I have spent with a delightful people. From the very first French society and the French Ministers were as courteous and kind to me as it was possible to be. It is true that there was some trouble at first with the Paris Press. It arose out of delusion that England was, with some malicious motive, steadily countermining French policy. The delusion, I need not tell you, was groundless; but as long as it lasted some of the irritation caused by it was, perhaps excusably, vented upon me. However, that soon blew over, and for the last three years at any rate the relations between the French Press and the Embassy have been most cordial. Please say that I return to England bringing back with me only pleasant memories of my stay in France. The kindness with which I was treated was universal."

IT is stated that "Boodle's" Club in St. James's Street, the oldest of all the West End clubs, has ceased to exist owing to the death of the proprietor. The "Thames Yacht Squadron" Club will now (says tho *Westminster Gazette*) establish their London quarters there permanently. Boodle's was always noted for a peculiarity in its management as a club—a peculiarity at once pleasant and satisfactory to its members, who were never dunned for their bills; the little account usually ran for a month, but in many cases for years. In the days of its zenith the club was named the "Savoir Faire." It was here that Gibbon wrote some of his letters in 1772 and 1774, and described himself as dressed in "a velvet embroidered coat with lace ruffles." Wilberforce boasted that the first time he went to Boodle's he won twenty-five guineas from the Duke of Norfolk.

ANOTHER curious illustration of the German code of honour has come to hand from Karlsruhe. A Lieutenant of Grenadiers, being seated in a restaurant, received a slight push from a mechanic. As no satisfactory apology was given, the Lieutenant went for the civilian with his drawn sword, and, in spite of all attempts to stop him, chased his victim through a courtyard to the back exit of the restaurant and killed him. To an Englishman this looks like the act of a savage or a maniac. But the German officer was only acting in strict accordance with the regulations of the German Army, which enact that an officer who is insulted by a civilian must either draw his sword upon him or leave the Service. It is probable, however (says the *World*), that the German officer would be more popular with his civilian fellow-countrymen if he were permitted to keep his sword for use upon his country's foes.

WRITING in the *Figaro*, M. Maurice Leudet gives a brief account of the Irish colony in Paris. He estimates that it comprises about a thousand members, scattered over every division of the social area. In the highest spheres of fashion, without reckoning such thoroughly naturalised families as the MacMahons, we come upon the Comte O'Connell, Arthur O'Conner, the Standishes, O'Callaghans, O'Keenuns, MacDermotts' and MacSweeneys, all prosperous and moving in the best sets. The clerical element centres round the Irish Seminary near the Pantheon, founded by Louis XIV., and presided over to-day by Canon Curtin, who is attached to the parish of the Madeleine. In the working-classes Irishmen are numerous enough. All the compositors of the *New York Herald* belong to that nationality. By no means the least interesting personage in the group is Miss Maude Gonne, whose eloquence pleads unceasingly on behalf of the distressful country, though she found time and energy to bestow some of her active sympathy on Le Brav' General and his cause.

IN England, though a paper now and again announces the coming fashions, they are always ladies' fashions. In Paris the forecast for men's costume during the coming season has just been published in the leading paper. As it seems to be derived from an English source, it may (says the *Westminster Gazette*) make interesting reading for those who cannot get such information at home. Black is gradually to go out of wear, and to be succeeded by cheviots and homespuns of not too aggressive a patern. Evening vests are to be made entirely of silk, and the lapels are to be embroidered with coloured silk. The MacFarlane is to be universal. Dress coats are gradually to disappear as the jacket gets more in vogue. Overcoats are no longer to be made of beaver or witney, but of heavy cheviots, rough, thick, and warm. Lastly, lines are quite exploded in trousering, checks being the only wear.

THE Prince of Naples and his affianced bride, the Princess Helena of Montenegro, left Cettinje, on Oct. 19, for Antivari, on their way to Italy. There was much popular enthusiasm on their departure, as well as at Rieka and Virbazar, where the train stopped on the journey. The betrothed couple landed from the Italian ironclad at Bari, on Oct. 21, and proceeded to the Church of St. Nicholas, where the formal conversion of the Princess to the Roman Catholic faith took place. The Princess was received by the King and Queen in Rome on Oct. 22.

THE Spanish people have just learned from an official paper something of the cost in men, not to speak of money, of the Cuban insurrection. Since March 1, 1895, there have been sent out forty-two generals, 638 field officers, 5884 subalterns, and nearly 160,000 non-commissioned officers and privates. This enormous force has suffered terrible losses, not so much by casualties in the field as from the deadly climate. Most of the men sent out are lads from nineteen to twenty-one years of age, and therefore fall ready victims to west Indian fevers.

THE Tsar does not like to be thought wanting in punctuality—the politeness of kings. The *Daily News*' Paris correspondent learns that he wishes it to be known that it was not his fault if he was so late at the Opera that people began to think of going away as he entered. The fault was the want of punctuality of those who entertained him the same evening at a grand dinner. He was punctual, but did not sit down to table until an hour later. He and the Empress were kept busy holding a kind of levee or drawing-room not in the programme. At dinner the service dragged. The Tsar enjoyed most of the evening at Versailles. The rich stateliness of the grand apartments, the elegance of the small rooms, the western view from the Mirrors Gallery, the dignity of the chapel enchanted him. The elegance of the seventeenth and eighteenth century dresses in the pavane and minuet were so much admired as to be mentioned cin a telegram to the Empress-Dowager, an authority on such matters.

A VETERINARY surgeon in Potsdam has published in a Berlin veterinary paper some observations he has made on the attitude of the horse in pictures and sculpture. He finds unnatural attitudes in many celebrated works of art, among others that of the Great Kurfurst, and that of Frederick the Great in Berlin, also in those of Frederick William III. and Frederick William IV.; in all which statues the horses feet are set wrongly, though in different ways. He mentions several famous paintings of Emperors and Princes in the National Gallery of Berlin, in which the attitudes of the horses on which the royalties are mounted are quite false. Artists, says Herr Bougert, generally represent the horse with one foreleg lifted, finding the pose effective. The other foreleg, of course, supports the weight of the animal, while the hind legs are set just as the artist pleases, with out any regard to what is right and natural. Bougert finds that most ancient Egyptian, Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian works of art place the horse in a proper and natural position, while the Greeks and Romans were not always correct. As an example of a proper position of the legs, Bougert mentions the horses in the famous equestrian statues of the Balbus, father and son, in the Naples museum.

WHETHER or not the Anti-Masonic Congress, recently held at Trent, has had any tangible result, its discussions have, at all events, been read at Colmar, in Alsace. There, it appears, a mason was ordered to go to a hotel and repair a room in which a lodge of Freemasons met. "Never," he exclaimed to his employer; "I will never work in a place where the devil holds his sittings."

HERR KNOLL, editor of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, was sentenced at Hamburg to pay a fine of 20 marks for having libelled Mr. Alfred Beit by printing his private letters. The Court, in giving its decision, said the incriminating expressions were defamatory, but it considered as a ground for mitigation of punishment the fact that Mr. Beit had played a very suspicious part in connection with the Jameson raid, that the raid itself was an infamous and piratical act, and Mr. Biet, as a German, had undoubtedly placed his pecuniary before his patriotic interests.

THE "Daily Graphic" is very properly concerned with the question, What is to be the term by which we are to describe locomotion by the automotor car? In fear and trembling our contemplary implores people never to say "mote." To bike, as it remarks, is bad enough, but to mote? What should we do to the man who told us he had been "motin' down to Ripley"? To "mobilate" would be a shade less objectionable. Apropos of new words, a really terrible "portmanteau" has been brought forward by Mr. Auchterlonie, the persistent critic of the team "England" Delighted that the "Daily News" is on the search for a name that will "satisfy the united nationalities," Mr. Auchterlonie recommands "Engscotirlwal." In this compound, it will be seen that Scotland is represented by one letter more than the three other countries. We congratulate Mr. Auchterlonie on this proof of his race and his patriotism.

THE removal of the National Portrait Gallery to its new premises in the centre of London has been fully justified by the results. According to a statement published by the Director the number of visitors during the six months which have elapsed since the opening of the new Gallery has exceeded the highest total ever reported at South Kensington in a whole year. The actual figures are 168,739 at Charing-cross, against 146 87 at South Kensington. This result is the more remarkable from the fact that two days in the week are now set apart for students, when sixpence is charged for admission.

RUMOURS of a disquieting nature continue to arrive from the Transvaal in confirmation of the suspicions which have long existed as to the intentions of the Boer Government. The "Transvaal Independent" quotes a correspondent who speaks of a report that General Joubert is becoming anxious at the delay in the delivery of guns, rifles, and ammunition ordered from Krupp's. It is believed in Government circles that the delay has been caused by political arrangements with Great Britain; but the eagerness of the authorities for the arrival of these munitions of war points to the contemplation of early warlike operations of some kind and naturally causes great uneasines. It is impossible not to connect this with rumours current in the Transvaal and referred to in a letter quoted by a contemporary from a well-informed gentleman in Johannesburg. It was expected that about the middle of September the Boers would invade Rhodesia. The President is said to be opposed to the movement, but the young bloods, who, since Jameson-affar, regard themselves as invincible, and are rendered desperate by locust ravages, and rinderpest, are thought likely to "break loose with an eye to loot." It is also said that the British authorities are about to strengthen Mafeking, ostensibly for the benefit of the Kaffirs. Clearly matters require very close watching in that quarter and the British Imperial representative should be a strong, obsesvant, and capable man.

THE GRAIN RIOT AT SHOLAPUR.

THE grain riot at Sholapur has caused a panic in the town. The grain-dealers and others have closed their shops owing to fear of being looted by the famine-stricken people. Business is generally at a standstill; and the city is in the charge of the police and the military. Poor people are actually starving owing to the grain-dealers raising the price of juari to an abnormal extent. Ordinarily the grain can be had at one rupee per maund, but now it is difficult to get even four seers per rupee. Messrs. Lakhmidass, Khimji and Co. have a new mill in course of construction, and the thousands of starving people go there and beg for food. Mr. Lakhmidass has employed 1,500 people, that is double the number required, simply with a view to support these poor people. He has also ordered his men to purchase grain, which is distributed among the poor. In some cases it is sold to poor people at the rate of 8 seers per rupee, although purchased at the rate of only 4 seers per rupee. The liberality of Mr. Lakhmidass is appreciated by the starving people, who sell off their cattle at ridiculously low rates, as they are unable to get fodder for them.

Messrs. Morarji Gokuldass, the agents of the Sholapur Mills, have also instructed their men to afford relief to the sufferers by famine. They also purchase grain, and retail it to the poor at a loss. Some of the people who cannot afford to buy it even at reduced rates get it free. Mr. Virchand Dipchand has also arranged to assist the poor and give them grain. The efforts of these philantrophists are most praiseworthy, and may be commended to other Hindu shetias.

Mr. Virchand Dipchand has received a letter from his agent at Sholapur in which it is stated that numerous people are dying of starvation. On the morning of Sunday about 500 to 1,000 weavers made a raid on the grain-dealers' shops. They were all armed with sticks. The shop-keepers being forewarned had closed their shops, and were ready to meet the rioters. They were also armed with sticks, and the sides were evenly matched. The rioters were severely treated and were driven away. The police came on the scene and the riot ceased. The Police Superintendent and soldiers are patrolling the streets, but confidence has not yet been restored, and the shops are still closed. The sufferings of the poor are great and acute. The agent then proceeds to state, that according to the instructions he has been selling the juari at eight seers per rupee, whereas it was purchased at 3¾ seers per rupee. He has also sent 500 bags to Barsi, where also the famine is at its worst.

Several other merchants have also received letters relating to the riots, but they make no mention of the loss of lives, the letters having apparently been posted before the fatal affray took place in the afternoon. The same merchants, however, have received telegrams which confirm the news that four persons were killed and six dangerously wounded.

From a telegram received, last night, by a native merchant, it appeared that the police force was divided in the Talukas in response to the clamour of grain-dealers, who applied to the Superintendent to send some men to protect their shops in the villages from being looted. Two more men are reported to have died from the wounds received when shots were fired at the mob.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov 10.

The latest reports from Sholapur state that everything is now quiet. In the presence of the men of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, a large number of shops were looted, and nearly 2,000 bags of juari were carried away. It is rumoured that Mahomedans are solely responsible for an assault made on the Superintendent of Police, which led to the death of the men fired on. It is also reported that grain riots have taken place at Barsi and Hotji. The news of the riot spread through different towns and created a good deal of excitement. Several shops in Poona were hastily closed, while crowds of excited idlers gathered together in the streets, discussing the news and frightening the grain dealers. In Sholapur this morning some shops were opened.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning' Commander G. A. Rose, arrived in harbour, yesterday afternoon, from Karachi. She left Karachi on Sunday morning last, with his Excellency General Sir George White, Commander-in-Chief in India, Colonel Hamilton, Lieut.-Col B. Duff, Lieut. C. H. Stuart, Lieut. F. Lynn, and Surgeon-Major F. H. Treherne, for Porebunder, and Captain Swanston, A. H. Q. Staff, Lieut. A. D. Freeland, No. 2 Mountain Battery, Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, A. V. Department, Veterinary-Lieutenant and Mrs. F. D. Hunt, A. V. Department, Lieutenant K. H. Lloyd, Lancashire Fusiliers, Store Sergeant Turner, Ordnance Department, 109 European details, 3 native details, 29 followers, 12 women, and 14 children for Bombay. She arrived at Porebunder on Monday forenoon, and disembarked his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff, and left the same for Bombay at 12-30 p.m.

SETTING FIRE TO THE NICOL PRESS BUILDINGS.

ACCUSED BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.

SUPERINTENDENT BREWIN has been making enquiries as to the origin of the fire at Colaba, which destroyed property to the extent of twenty lakhs of rupees on the 1st instant. His efforts have proved so far successful as to enable him to charge Jaising Jeeva before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, with wilfully destroying the property. The charge is that "accused did commit mischief by fire on the 1st instant, knowing that such act of his would cause destruction of a building used for custody of property." Mr. Brewin told his Worship that in the interest of justice it would not be desirable to proceed with the charge until the Public Prosecutor was instructed to prosecute the accused. The matter was accordingly adjourned.

A further charge of theft is preferred against Hiraji Serpal and Jaising by Mr. Brewin in respect of eight bales of cotton, valued at Rs. 800. This charge was also postponed until the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. An application for bail was made, but was not entertained, and the accused were remanded in jail.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE Stewards, W. I. Turf Club, will class age, and measure horses, on Saturday, the 28th instant, at the Race Course, Mahaluxmi, at 7-30 a.m. Applications for forms, accompanied by the amount of fee, to be made at the office before the 25th instant. No forms will be issued after that date.

By Order,
PALLONJI NUSSERWANJI,
Assist. Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
5, Sleater Road, Tardeo, 10th November, 1896.

MOST of our readers know of the historic remark made by M. Valabregue, the husband of Catalani, in which his idea of a perfect musical performance was summed up in the words, *Ma femme et cinq ou six poupees.* An excellent and authentic companion anecdote to this is given in the newly-published history of the Norwich Festival. Negotiations were opened by the Committee with Catalani in 1824, with the result that she demanded half the receipts of the Festival, promising, however, as a make-weight, to throw in Rossini, then travelling with her. What she thought of Rossini may be gathered from her own words:—"I am a musical festival: a score of instruments and as many voices are required to assist and relieve me, but I am the sole attraction."

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with the English mails, of the 30th ultimo, left Aden, at 7 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at noon, on Sunday. The Thames, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O Co.'s s. s. Rome, brings the following passengers:—

Ali, Mr & Mrs Justice Ameer
Andras, Mr J O
Armstrong, Mr E
Archer, Mr
Allen, Mr H D
Beaumont, Mr
Baldlock, Maj-Genl
Babbington, Mr S
Brown, Mr and Mrs C E and 2 children
Bonnerjee Mr W C
Brooks, Mr R
Brown, Mr M
Brockman, Mr & Mrs Drake
Brett, Mr and Mrs A D
Bedford, Surg-Capt
Brooke-Greville, Capt
Clifford, Miss
Cockell, Mr Norman
Cook, Prof
Chapman, Mr J B
Cordner, Mr
Crawford, Mr M
Charteis, Mr
Carr, Miss
Caldwell, Miss
Channer, Mr J F R
Colvin, Mr and Miss
Cornish, Mr F R
Doddington, Mr and Mrs
Doiseley, Maj-Genl Sir G B
Digby, Major R E
Daniels, Mr S R
French, Mr and Mrs H D D
Fagan, Lt
Gordon, Hon Justice
Ghose, Mr
Gibson, Mr
Hodgson, Mr E M
Huntingford, Mr E L
Hogan, Mr and Mrs J
Haig, Surg-Capt
Heap, Mr R
Howe, Mr
Hellhouse, Miss
Hole, Mr R S
Hadon, Mr F A
Hill, Hon Mr Justice and Mrs
Harwood, Mr G
Johnson, Mr.
Keernander, Mr J D
Kilburn, Mr W D
Layden, Miss J
Lovell, Mr J N
Lakubha, Mr K
Lick, Miss E
Living, Mr E V
Lennoshall, Mr
Lindsey, Mr E S
League, Mr Thos.
McCall, Mrs E and 2 doughters
Mills, Mr E G
Macdonald, Mr K
Murray, Mr A R
Marsden, Mr R
Mullins, Mr H S
Middleton, Mrs and son
Martin, Mr H
Mittemeyer, Mr
Newell, Mr E N
Orr, Mr and Mrs J W
Pearce, Mr
Ravenshaw, Mr W L
Rigg, Mr H
Richardson, Mr
Richardson, Mr and Mrs R M L
Radcliffe, Mr R E
Rogers, Mr C S
Scott, Mr and Mrs, and 2 infants
Sorabji, Mr R K
Searle, Mrs and child
Stanton, Mr and Mrs
Simpson, Capt and Mrs J M
Sinclair, Miss J B
Shillidy, Rev J
Thwaites, Miss C
Thompson, Mr and Mrs W
Thomas, Mr
Thomson, Miss N
Willes, Mr
Way, Lt B G V
Woodroft, Messrs
Weir, Miss Jersie
Will, Mr D O
Wilkins, Miss

THE IN-COMING RELIEFS.

THE troops expected to arrive at Bombay by the Indian Troop Service Transport Dunera, on or about the 13th November, are as under, and will, on arrival, be distributed as follows:—For Madras Command—9 officers, 420 non-commissioned officers and men, 9 women and 12 children. For Bengal Command—6 officers, 252 non-commissioned officers and men, 8 women, and 11 children. For the Punjab Command—5 officers, 1 lady, 1 child, 152 non-commissioned officers and men, 8 women, and 13 children. Drafts, Royal Horse Artillery—2 officers, 94 non-commissioned officers and men, and 1 woman. Field Artillery—2 officers, 89 non-commissioned officers and men, 2 women, and 5 children. Mountain Artillery—2 officers, 79 non-commissioned officers and men, 2 women, and 1 child. Eastern Division, R.A.—5 men. Southern Division, R.A.—2 officers, 64 non-commissioned officers and men, 3 women, and 7 children. Western Division, R.A.—1 officer, 14 men, 1 woman, and 2 children. Various Corps—22 officers, 4 ladies, and 4 children. Details—21 non-commissioned officers and men, 15 women, and 16 children. The troops to be conveyed to Deolali and Poona are as follows:—The first train to Deolali, starting at 6-5 p.m., on the 13th instant, with one officer, 450 men, 16 women, and 24 children, arrives at Deolali, at 5-15 a.m., next day. The second train to Deolali, starting at 6-40 p.m., with 8 officers, 246 men, arrives at Deolali, at 6-15 a.m., next morning. The third train to Poona Ghorpuri starting at 7-25 p.m., with 2 officers, 115 men, 3 women, and 6 children, arrives at Poona Ghorpuri, at 6-10 a.m., on the following morning.

DAMAUN NOTES.

OUR correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—The Dewali is observed everywhere in India by the Hindus, and so it is in Damaun. The observance of this holiday in your rich city is unsurpassed by any place in the whole of India, including the Native States, in respect of the most brilliant illuminations, which attract vast crowds of people of different nationalities from all parts of India, the incessant din produced by the firing of all sorts of fireworks, the preparations and distribution of all kinds of native sweetmeats, the number of office peons and mendicants visiting houses of respectable Hindus in the hope of obtaining Dewali presents and charity. The numerous illustrations, given in last Thursday's issue of a fortnightly Marathi illustrated paper bearing the name of "Bhat," faithfully represent the manner in which Dewali holidays are enjoyed by the well-to-do class of the Hindus of Bombay. In Damaun the enjoyment of the holiday is confined to Hindus only. The public offices are not closed, as they are never closed except on a Catholic holiday, and the only signs of illumination in the city are indicated by the presence on the verandah of every Hindu house of two or three earthen lamps (kodias) dimly burning with castor oil supplied in them. Only two places, viz., the dispensary of Dr. N. R. Satputo, an L. M. and S. of the Bombay University, enjoying a good practice here, and the English articles shop of Mr. Nusserwanji Jiwaji were tastefully illuminated. Crackers are sold in a few shops in the market, but only occasional sounds of the firing of crackers show that the people here are either too, poor, or wisely not inclined, to indulge in the luxury of spending their good money for the momentary pleasure of their children. The Buniahs and other traders worship their account-books and the Shastris and the Vaids their sacred and scientific books without the Bombay pomp and ostentation, but with proper religious devotion. Shet Sorabji Manockji Damaunwalla, one of the few rich men of this place, owning several villages and extensive lands in Portuguese and Dhurrumporo territories, performed his Vahi-puja yesterday, at 7 p.m., the time chosen by astrologers as most auspicious for the occasion, in the presence of a crowd of respectable Bunias and Brahmins of this place, and in the midst of the firing of guns and cacophony produced by all the bands of native music of this place playing at one and the same time. At the close of the puja Mr. Sorabji distributed handsome presents among Brahmin astrologers and priests and his numerous staff of servants.

The residents of Damaun have for a long time felt while travelling a great want of a decent refreshment room, where they could quench their thirst and have light refreshments at the Damaun-road station of the B. B. and C. I., which is at a distance of seven miles from the city, and have now petitioned the Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. to grant permission, on payment of any reasonable monthly or yearly fee, to Mr. Moorad Ally, a respectable trader of this place, who owns considerable landed estate at Vapi and Kunta in the British territory, to open a refreshment-room on the station, where light refreshments, coffee, tea, and aerated waters may be kept ready for sale at all hours of the day and night. They entertain great hopes that the Traffic Manager, in order to afford all reasonable comforts to the passengers by the B. B. and C. I., will see his way to grant their request.

Mr. Anthony Fernandes, a grandson of our septuagenarian citizen, Mr. A. J. Fernandes, who was a student at B. J. Medical School at Ahmedabad, passed his final examination last month and returned here to remain with his family until he secures a suitable appointment. His services were, however, put into requisition last Thursday at Palsana, a few miles from Damaun, where he performed successfully a critical operation.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

RIVETT-CARNAC TROPHY COMPETITION.

SIXTEEN teams of eight of all ranks, out of fifty-five Volunteer Corps in India, entered for the above competition, which was held simultaneously on the 5th instant.

The cup, which is valued at Rs. 1,250, was subscribed for by members of the Ghazipur Volunteers in memory of Colonel Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., on his retirement from that Corps, and has been made over to the council of the I. V. R. A. for yearly competition.

The cup, together with 8 miniature shields, has been won by the East Indian Railway Volunteers, with the excellent score of 716 points, or an average of 89·50 per man. They were closely followed by the 2nd B. B. and C. I. Volunteers with 713 points, the remaining scores being:—

N W R R	694	2nd C V R	621
M R V R	692	I V R B	620
S I R V R C	683	Ghazipur Vols	583
Sind Vols	680	Coorg and Mysore Vols	579
1st P V R	679	Calcutta Naval Vols	551
1st C V R	674	*I L H.	518
Bangalore Vols	663		

* (Shot with the carbine.)

The result of the 2nd team of the Ghazipur Volunteers has not been obtained.

N.B.—Match XIX., I. V. R. A., volley firing, is now open to teams of six of all ranks from any one or two companies of any Volunteer Corps.

AN agreement upon the railway rates question has been arrived at between the Cape Government and the Orange Free State. Several new local lines are to be laid down.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE returns for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday, at 10 a.m., show that there were twelve fresh cases and five deaths. In the A ward (Fort) there was one death, but no fresh case. In the Mandvie ward six cases and three deaths occurred. In the C ward (Bhuleshwar) there was one case and one death. In the D ward (Girgaum) two cases are recorded. In the E ward (Byculla) three cases were recorded. The Parel and Mahim wards showed clean bills. There was no death in the Hospital. The total number of cases to date is 622, and of these 436 have proved fatal.

We learn that Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer, is engaged in the preparation of a large sectional map of the city showing the course the disease has taken. Each large chawl and tenement where the fever has appeared is shown, with the number of attacks that have occured therein. The map will no doubt be of considerable value to the Government committee of experts, and to the distinguished specialists now engaged in studying the origin and distinctive features of the outbreak.

A short time back permission was given by the Municipal Commissioner for the isolation of patients, at the expense of a wealthy Bhattia, in Junat Khart, in Samuel Street. Six patients in all were admitted, and within five days all the cases ended fatally.

A correspondent, well acquainted with the condition of affairs in the affected localities, writes:—"I have been struck with the difference between the liabilities imposed on landlords in this city and those obtaining in Great Britain. At Home house-owners are compelled to keep all the drainage pipes in their houses in order, under severe penalties. If they do not do so, even the tenants can sue them for damages arising from sickness or death caused by faulty drainage, and cases are frequent in which heavy claims have been sustained. Both the local authorities and the tenants have the right accorded by law to make the owners legally as well as morally bound to carry out any improvements in sanitation that may be necessary. But in Bombay, the law is very different, and the last thing a landlord thinks of is the sanitation of the house in any way. So long as he can find tenants he is utterly indifferent to the matter. Generally speaking, his tenants share this indifference and do not take the slightest trouble to keep their houses free from insanitary abominations. Both landlords and tenants regard the action taken by the Municipality at the present time in cleaning the streets and white-washing houses as an unnecessary evil, and are inclined to throw every obstacle they can in the way. When shall we be emancipated from a state of things so inimical to the hopes of a decreasing death-rate?"

STRINGENT QUARANTINE AT GOA.

Our Goa correspondent writes: Extraordinary precautions are being taken to avoid the introduction of the bubonic fever. All the administrators have been ordered to establish vigilance committees in every village to look out for any suspicious case that may occur and report the same at once to the authorities. In the meantime disinfecting operations are to be put into force and the kit and belonging of the suspect should undergo fumigation. Fortunately not a single case has appeared. All the Bombay passengers arriving daily are huddled together without any distinction as regards the date of their arrival in one shed. This makes it impossible to separate each day's batch and send them away after five days' detention. The arrangements are so bad that some of the men have left the lazaretto after one or two days' detention, giving false names and date of arrival, while those whose turn of quarantine expired have found difficulty in getting out. The sort of food dealt out, the condition of the men and their sanitary surroundings are elements capable of creating a disease much more dangerous than the bubonic fever from Bombay. The patients from the lazaretto after returning to their houses are required to present themselves daily to the administrator or his delegate to see that the latent bacillus has not developed. The hardship one has to undergo in the quarantine is so great that passenger traffic from Bombay to Goa has dwindled down, and only those that cannot help doing so travel. There are rumours that the quarantine i going to be raised from 5 to 8 days.

TWELVE MONTHS' HARD LABOUR TO A BLACKMAILER.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed hearing of the charge of personating a public servant, preferred against Antone Joseph Fernandez, at the instance of Inspector Jolliffe. The circumstances under which the charge was preferred have already been reported. The matter was remanded to enable Inspector Standford to produce evidence to prove that a Municipal Sub-Inspector is a public servant. Mr. J. Leask, Assistant Health Officer, was called to give evidence on the point. He produced a printed copy of rules framed for conveying patients, who needed segregation on account of the bubonic fever, to the Arthur Road Hospital. The rules were guarded with so many precautions that it was impossible that any hardship could be caused, or that any man could be unnecessarily marched off to the hospital. Mr. De Souza, who defended the accused, cross-examined witnesses for prosecution, and offered a few remarks. Accused's sister, Mrs. Ward, wife of Inspector Ward (deceased), deposed that after the death of her husband she had given his clothes to the accused, who was sent out on the day in question to go to the Municipal Office to bring the money due by the Municipality to her deceased husband. In convicting the accused, the Magistrate remarked that the Municipal Commissioner, who was a public officer, had delegated certain powers to the Health Officer and other officers who, the court held, were all public servants. At the present time such crimes were likely to increase the panic now prevalent among the people. This being a very serious offence, accused was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

TERMINATION OF THE BIG DIAMOND CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which J. Hamet, who styled himself an agent of Mr. Struter, jeweller of London, stood charged, at the instance of Mr. Edgelow, solicitor, with embezzlement in respect of a big diamond, valued at Rs. 19,000, belonging to the complainant, which was eutrusted to the accused under the circumstances already stated. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Hugh Sealy defended the accused. Mr. Lowndes asked permission to withdraw the charge, stating that Mr. Edgelow having been advised that there were many difficulties in the way of bringing home the charge, and on consideration of all the circumstances, he thought it advisable not to lead evidence in the matter. The diamond was entrusted to the accused for sale, and he kept it longer than he ought to. He now returned it to the complainant, and said there would be no further trouble. The accused was discharged, and the diamond, which Superintendent Brewin produced, was given over from the custody of the police to Mr. Edgelow.

MILITARY NEWS.

UNDER instructions from Bombay Command Head-Quarters, Lieutenant E. J. Christie, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, is appointed Staff Officer, Colaba Depot, vice Lieutenant H. C. Harvey, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, who has vacated the appointment.

HERE is a capital illustration of the manner in which the great army of voters is recruited in America. "What is your name?" asked the judge in the Naturalisation Court at Chicago. "Bryan," replied the Italian. "Can you read or write the English language?" asked his honour. "Bryan," answered the Italian. "If you can neither read nor write, how do you expect to vote?" persisted the court. "Bryan," replied the Italian. Then the "boss" of the district stepped up, whispered a word into the court's ear, and the Italian got his papers.

THE AGRICULTURAL PROSPECT.

A GLOOMY REPORT.

The weekly report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops is as follows :—

Bombay, 4th November.—Slight rain in one taluka of Ratnagiri,and three of Dharwar.No rain elsewhere. More rain urgently wanted generally for late sowings. Standing crops have withered, or, are withering in ten districts, and have been damaged by locusts or other causes in Sindh, by locusts in parts of Baroda territory, and insects in Broach and Ahmednugger. Preparations for late crop or sowing are progressing in ten, and the reaping of early crops in twelve, districts Cotton picking continues in Thar, Parkar, and Khandesh ; water is deficient in Bijapore ; and fodder is insufficient in fifteen districts. The agricultural stock is healthy except in six districts. Prices are rising in twelve districts, stationary in seven, and lower in others. Distress due to failure of harvest is apprehended in parts of the Deccan, Karnatic, and Konkan, and test works are ordered to be opened.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 4th November.—Weather fine throughout the week. Progress is being made with spring sowings. Autumn crops are being harvested. The outturn for the provinces generally is not yet disclosed, but varies. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, October 31, were : Hamirpore 3,755, Jalaun 4,667, Hardoi 2,189, Rae Bareilly 6,564. Total 18,175 ; of these 2,891 were dependents gratuitously relieved on the works. There were besides 15,809 persons relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code. Test works were opened in Azamgarh, Lucknow, and Jaunpore. Supplies are sufficient except in Azamgarh, but pasturage is somewhat scanty in Bulandshahr, Etah, and Unao ; fodder of other kinds are scarce in Agra, Etah, Futtehpore, and Unao. Prices are still high and are rising in places.

Punjab, 4th November.—Harvesting and threshing of autumn crops and picking of cotton going on; sowings of spring crops on irrigated lands are in progress, but are restricted owing to deficient water-supply. Hardly any sowings on land which is solely dependent on rain. Rain is badly wanted throughout the province, and the condition of standing crops is reported to be average to poor. Outturn of autumn crops is average in Gujranwala, below average in Dehra Ismail Khan, and poor in Kurnal. Prospects of spring crops are unfaveurable in Delhi, but are favourabe on land irrigated by Canal, fair on lands irrigated by wells in Gujranwala. Stock of food-grains are in sufficient in Hissar, Umballa, Umritsur, and parts of Jullundur and Ferozepore, and getting low in Gujranwala. Autumn crops are said to have been damaged by insects in parts of Ferozepore, and Debra Ismail Khan. Locusts appeared in parts of Lahore, but did no damage. Cattle are reported to be in poor condition in Hissar, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Lahore, Rawul Pindi, Dehra Ismail Khan, and Gujranwalla. Fodder is generally scarce and sufficient, but is dear in Rohtak. Aggregate number of persons employed on relief in Gujrat, including non-working children, on Saturday, the 31st Octobar, were 5,332, of which 570 men were employed on test works in Kurnal tehsil. Famine relief work is about to commence in Hissar. Prices are rising in Sialkot, Peshawur, Karnal, and Gujranwala, and high elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 9 to 10½ seers; bajri (bulrush millet) to 9 to 12½ seers ; gram 8 to 10½ seers ; maize 10 to 13 seers ; rice 7½ to 9 seers, and jowar (great millet) 10 to 11½ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces, 4th November.—No rain ; slight clouds have hung about the plateau districts, elsewhere the sky is clear ; the days are still very hot. Autumn crops continue to deteriorate, picking of cotton is in progress in Nimar and Sumbulpore. Outturn is estimated at about 8 annas in Sansar tehsil of Chindwara ; jowar (sorghum vulgare) and cotton promise 10 to 12 annas. In Bhundara and Balaghat the yield of unirrigated rice is very small. Bilaspore expects only 2 annas to 4 annas of average rice crop. Sowing of spring crops are approaching completion, but large areas have become too hard for ploughing, young seedlings are in a very critical state. Prices have risen slightly in some districts, but are somewhat easier in Nimar, Mandla, and Bhundara. Prospects are very gloomy.

Burmah, 31st October.—In Lower Burmah the crop prospects are good everywhere, though more rain is required in some parts of the Prome district. Hill-side paddy is being reaped in Prome, Tavoy, and Toungoo and early paddy in Tharrawaddy, Tavoy, and Thaton. Crops on 3,734 acres are destroyed by goods in Toungoo. In Upper Burmah no rain fell during the week in any district except Yamethin, where 18 cents was received, standing crops are as yet in flood condition in Myitkyina, Ruby Mines, Shwebo, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, parts of Thayetmyo, Pakokku, and Pyinmana subdivision of Yamethin, but more rain is wanted in all. Some crops in the Kendat subdivision failed for want of rain. Rain is urgently needed in Mindu, Thayetmyo, Taingada, Pakokku, Seikpyu, and Yamethin subdivision of Myingyan, and in unirriggated parts of Minbu and Magwe. Reports from Mandalay and Meiktila have not been received. Price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon and Myaungmya, and fallen largely in Thongwa ; elsewhere prices are stationary. Numbers on relief-works in Yamethin and Myingyan were 2,847, and the numbers on gratuitous relief were 151.

Assam, 3rd November.—Weather hot and dry. In Sylhet crops are suffering from want of rain ; and in Cachar, Sylhet, Kamrup, and Nowgong more rain is wanted for tea. In Sylhet sowing of mustard crop has commenced. Fodder and water are sufficient except in the Surma Valley.

Mysore and Coorg, 4th November.—Mysore : Slight rain in parts of Hassan and Kolar ; rain is much needed, for standing crops are withering. The price of ragi has risen all over the state. Coorg : Rainfall moderate ; the rice crop is in good condition, and reaping of ragi (eleusine corocana) is over. Picking of cardamoms still continues ; coffee berries maturing ; water and fodder for cattle are sufficient ; prices of food-grains normal.

Berar and Hyderabad, 4th November.—Berar : Weather is warm and clear ; crop prospects are unfavourable throughout the province, and rain is urgently wanted. Land is being prepared for the ensuing winter crop. Sowings are in progress in some places. Fodder and water are generally insufficient ; and high prices of food-grains prevail. Relief works appear likely to be necessary for the labouring classes. Hyderabad : No rain. Autumn and kharif crops are withering in all divisions ; spring sowings are still deferred ; the water-supply is decreasing ; fodder and pasture are scarce ; prices are rising.

Central India, 4th November.—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Rain is urgently wanted everywhere. Agricultural operations are suspended in Baghelkhund, but is in progress in other Agencies. Autumn crops are damaged for want of rain in all Agencies. Agricultural stock are fairly in good condition except in Baghelkhund and in some parts of Gwalior. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal, Malwa, and parts of Gwalior, and indifferent in other Agencies. Prices are above normal and rising in all Agencies. Numbers employed on relief works were : Gwalior 80 ; Bundelkhund 942 ; Baghelkhund 639 ; and on the railway 12,016. Numbers on gratuitous relief were : Gwalior, 35 ; Bundelkhund, 1,127, and Baghelkhund 1,130.

Rajpootana, 4th November.—Rainfall slight in Marwar and Bickaneer. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory except in Jaisalmere. Unirrigated crops are fair except in Deola, Tonk, Ajmere, Jeypore, and Bickaneer, where they have withered for want of rain. Seesamum, moong, (phaseolus mungo) and kolath have been damaged. Serohi rice and other small grain and indian-corn are partially damaged. In Jhallawar prospects of spring crops are gloomy at Kerowli and unsatisfactory at Kherwara. Agricultural stock are in good condition except at Bhurtpore, where they are lean for want of fodder and pasturage. Fodder is generally sufficient except in Tonk and Ulwar, and in parts of Meywar and Jeypore. Fodder is failing in Dholpore, and Bhurtpore. Prices are steady at Pertabgurh, Jhallawar, Ajmere, Jeypore, Dholpore, and Ulwar, and rising elsewhere. Test relief-works are ordered to be opened in Bhurtpore. Aggregate number of persons on relief-works at Sirong, Tonk State, 235 ; Dholpore, 1,723 ; Bikaneer, 4,920, and Jaisalmere, 115 ; the number on gratuitous relief at Bikaneer was 1,026.

Cashmere Valley, 3rd Novr.—Weather is fine Spring sowings are still in progress in some places. Prices continue normal.—Jummoo Province, 4th November : No rain ; autumn crops are suffering ; prices are rising ; cattle in good condition ; fodder scanty.

Some silly telegrams (says the *World*) have recently been published on the subject of the "forcing of the Dardanelles" by an American man-of-war, which in the face of the batteries erected by the Turks, under the guidance of Russian officers, could scarcely be accomplished. Twice only has the passage of the Dardanelles been forced ; once by Admiral Elphinstone and other English officers in command of Russian ships, and once by Admiral Duckworth with an English squadron. Elphinstone, a captain in the English Navy, with two junior officers, named Grieg and Dugdale, has been lent to the Empress Catherine, who gave them important commands in the fleet commanded in chief by Count Gregory Orloff—called "Tchesmensky" from the victory gained for him by the three English officers over the Turks in the Bay of Tchesme. Elphinstene seems to have defied the Turkish batteries and made his way through the Dardanelles into the Sea of Marmora not with any definite political aim, but simply as a piece of bravado and in order to show what he could do. Before returning to the Mediterranean—more difficult and more dangerous matter than the entry into the Straits had proved, for the Turkish batteries had meanwhile been strengthened—Elphinstone ordered a cup of tea, which was duly brought to him on the quarter-deck of his flatship.

OUR GERMAN RIVALS.

CAN THEIR PROSPERITY HURT US?

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER.

"The rivalship of nations is a creature of the imagination. If riches be our object, riches can only be created by commerce ; and the greater is our neighbour's capacity to buy, the greater will be our opportunity to sell. The prosperity of one is the interest of all." These sentiments of Godwin's, sneered at as they may be for being part of the Utopion literature of revolutionary times a century ago, are uncommonly near the root of our investigations.

So far as we have heeded the pessimistic exclamations of those who pointed out Germany to us as the country before whose advances our commerce and manufactures are doomed, our inquiries have resulted in the most complete exposure of the exaggeration of the alarms. Need we go further? We have not examined minutely into the case of the United States. Incidentally we saw that, in the wool trade, Germany's advance in the United States did not by any means imply our extinction in the United States markets. For the rest, let it be cheerfully accorded to the Fair Traders that Germany has manfully increased her trade with the United States and with everybody else. What could we expect? Were the Hamburg-American steamers and other German steamships constructed of late years built for nothing? Ten years ago the Southampton Chamber of Commerce, welcoming the aid of the North-German Lloyd, and urging that their vessels should carry a portion of our mails to New York, informed our Government that the German Company had, up to that date, spent nearly four millions sterling in this country in the construction of their fleet. We do not find that important item in the reckoning of commercial accounts between Germany and the United Kingdom in such books as Made in Germany. According to the theory of the Fair Traders, we are to do any amount of commercial shipbuilding for Germany, but woe betide us if the ships are to be used. And if our neighbours should have—as in the same circumstances we undoubtedly would have—the laudable ambition to build for themselves, we are to bark in this dog-in-the-manger style about it :

So great, in fact, is the German demand for ships, so badly choked are the local sources of supply that at last unhappy Britain gets a look-in. Scenting business from afar, the German shipowners are exigent in their requirements. Some decline to push patriotism to the extent of enduring that delay (of fourteen months) which application to the home yards means ; so they send to us in England (here "new orders being wanted") who are plaintively offering to deliver in six months. It is thus that Messrs. G. Connell and Co., of Scotstown, got the order for the two (out of three) new steamers wanted for the Kosmos Line ; thus that Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, that for the new sister ship to the Normannia. And England, once the shipbuilder of the world, is glad and thankful to get the German's leavings !

All this, coupled with other irritating talk about Kaiser's telegrams and German patriotism going hand in hand with economy, appears in print, and then we wonder that Continental nations think us selfish and regard us with suspicious and unfriendly eyes. Similarly the Fair Traders would have us supply all the world with machinery, and then grumble that the machinery is used for the purpose for which it was obtained.

Happily this is not the prevailing humour of a people possessed of some common sense, and it is entirely antagonistic to the spirit of commerce itself. One of our Consuls—Consuls-General Dundas at Hamburg—was in sympathy with that spirit of commerce when he rejoiced in Hamburg's increased trade, noting that Great Britain enjoyed the largest share of it, and that though the increase was not so great as it had been with France or with North America, there had been "with British possessions a marvellous increase which cannot fail to afford satisfaction to the mother country." It does afford satisfaction, no doubt, to the mother country as a whole; but the Fair Trader it fills with consternation, because the Colonies, in supplying Hamburg out of their natural resources, are, by the laws of interchange, obliged to give Germany a few orders in return ; and, of course, the Colonies, to be loyal, should trade with no country but our own !

Only the other day, a propos of the visit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Tees, one of our contemporaries—"The Newcastle Daily Chronicle"—told the romantic and instructive story of Middlesborough. It was once a port almost exclusively dependent on the shipment of coal. But since 1864 its coal exports have fallen from 324,000*l*. to 34,000*l*.—figures at which the author of "Made in Germany" will probably snatch as confirming the doleful moral of his book. But this is like the Belfast bottle trade, which we cited some time ago as a striking illustration of decay coincident with fresh and vigorous industrial growth in other ways. In these thirty-one years, simultaneously with the decay in Middlesborough coal shipments, there has been a growth in her export of general goods, pig and manufactured iron and steel, from 391,000*l*. to 2,763,000*l*.

It remains as true to-day as it was in 1887, when Mr. (now Sir Robert) Giffen discoursed on our material progress to the British Association, that no conclusive result can be obtained from the changes which may be quoted in particular industries or manufactures. In the very trades whose perilous plight has been the burden of recent jeremiads—woollens, iron and steel, and others—there has been recently a remarkable revival ; but supposing there had not been, that would not in itself signify our decrepitude or decay. In Sir Robert Giffen's address already mentioned he said :

> There has almost always in English history been some one industry that was supposed to be king. In the middle ages it was the growth and export of raw wool ; last century it was the woollen manufacture itself ; early in this century and down to a very late date cotton was king ; more lately since the beginning of the railway and steamship era, it has been coal and iron. How do we know, how can we know, that coal and iron are to reign indefinitely, any more than wool, or the woollen manufacture, or cotton themselves have done ? Changes are always going on . . . the indispensability even of coal and iron to the continuance of our material growth is no longer to be assumed . . . there are wholly new conditions to be considered.

This is a convenient place to revert to the figures in our first article describing an interview with Mr. Pittar, of the Statistical Department of her Majesty's Customs. It was borne out by the statistics of that department that our imports from all countries of all the articles that could be properly classed as "manufactured" had, in a certain period of ten years, increased by a little over 8 per cent. ; while in the same period Germany's contribution to these imports had increased as much as 30 per cent. From further inquiry we do not doubt this ; and, what is more, we cannot say that it was an exceptional comparison. For once, the figures of "Made in Germany" (having been suppled in this instance from Mr. Pittar's department) were unimpeachable. They related to the years 1883 and 1893, but for 1884 and 1894 they were still more striking, and the average of the three years 1883-4-5, contrasted with the average of 1893-4-5, would show, we believe, that our import of these manufactured articles had increased from Germany at the rate of thirty-six and a third per cent. ; whereas from all countries the total increase is but fourteen and a third per cent. But the whole question is "What is the true significance of this ?" What ground does it give us for alarm ? If the increased means of communication with Germany makes it profitable for us to take a larger share of goods from that country, where are we harmed ? The goods are not forced upon us. They come here in response to the orders of our merchants and manufacturers ; and to found upon this bare fact a conclusion that Germany is threatening our manufacturing and commercial supremacy is ludicrous in the extreme.

Details, as Mr. Pittar warned us, must be studied and the pitfalls of general statistics must be remembered. Of the 30 per cent. increased imports from Germany between 1883 and 1893, Mr. Pittar told us, that as much as three and a half millions sterling was due to sugar, and he said, "As the German people are good enough to pay a large sum of money yearly (in bounties) in order that our consumers may have that necessary article at less than the cost of production we cannot fairly grumble at this item of the account." Indeed we cannot, for besides cheapening sugar for individual consumers the Germans are by this considerate action building up for us and strengthening various industries depending on cheap sugar. Jam-making, sweet biscuit-making, and confectionery will occur to every reader. They thus compensate us in spite of themselves for the injury done to the sugar trade itself. But if we cannot "grumble at this item of the account" what becomes of the argument founded on the 30 per cent. of manufactures from Germany compared with 8 per cent. from all countries. For when you except the sugar item of the account you have reduced the contrast to one between 9½ per cent. and 8½. And when you have done that, it is not difficult to see that there must be other items in the account to soothe our alarms still further. We have obtained in the ordinary way from the Customs Department the details of the articles dealt with in this particular classification. They include manufactured food supplies—"meat preserved otherwise than by salting," butter and margarine, wine, and wheatmeal or flour. They include articles used in our own manufactures, such as paper-making materials and tallow and oils for our soap makers. They include partly manufactured articles in demand by our own manufacturers.

Such points are convincingly put by Sir Robert Giffen in his "Essays on Finance," which should be studied by all who are desirous to see the lessons read from our imports and exports by the greatest master of trade statistics in the present day. He examined the details of fifty-four millions worth of manufactures imported into the United Kingdom in 1880, and estimated that at least twenty millions were indispensable as raw material to our own manufactures. Such articles as hides, chemical products and manufactures, skins, turpentine, tar, metal manufactures of all kinds, painters' colours and pigments, paperhangings, glass of different kinds, were all, he said, plainly, less or more, the raw material of different industries carried on within the United Kingdom, and to tax them would hamper our home industries and cripple us in the production of articles which we export to foreign markets. "As regards the remaining articles moreover"—continues Sir Robert Giffen—"which are not so obviously raw materials, it has to be considered that most of them, even such articles as silk and woollen manufactures, are themselves the raw material of millinery and dressmaking, hat making, and other industries which are none the less important as manufactures because they are not thought of as such." The following further quotation from Sir Robert Giffen it will be interesting to compare with the last century opinion quoted at the beginning of the article. The trained economist and practised statistician curiously confirms the conclusions of the philosophical writer of 1793. "You supped upon Godwin and oysters with Carlisle," wrote Southey to a friend. "Have you then read Godwin with attention ? Give me your thoughts of his book ; for faulty as it is, in many parts, there is a mass of truth in it that must make every man think." Sir Robert Giffen in this passage would seem to confirm Southey.

England, as a manufacturing country par excellence, can only gain by the increased purchasing powers of others and the creation among them of innumerable wants. Just as at home, the prosperity of Liverpool is no bar to the prosperity of Newcastle, so the prosperity of Paris need be no bar to the prosperity of London. There is one special industry —shipping—which must obviously gain by the increased wealth of foreign countries, and the increased amount of foreign industry generally, and so inter-dependent are the various kinds of manufacture that in the nature of things there must be numerous other English industries in a like position.

Our wisest commercial men do not grumble at foreign activity in business. They seek to profit by it. They claim a share in it. They adapt themselves to altered conditions, and, like the skilful navigator in the days before steam, get a capful of wind wherever they can. This is the chief obstacle, we have been informed by a gentleman deeply interested in the prosperity of Liverpool, to the success of efforts made to save the shipping trade of that city, which is to some extent suffering from the competition of other British ports. Some difficulty is always experienced in getting the necessary pressure brought to bear upon railway and dock companies to reduce their charges. Wy ? Because the enterprising business men of Liverpool do not feel themselves entirely dependent on their own port in these days of telegraphy and steam, and if they cannot do business in their own town will follow it and compete for it at any other port ? British capital, as we have seen, and Brititish enterprise and British energy, are not the less present, though their channels may be changing.

Do we mean to discourage and ridicule well-meant attempts to incite the British manufacturer to greater activity ? Do we deny that there are many industries and manufactories flourishing abroad and supplying English and neutral markets which we might ourselves supply in greater fulness ? Are we weakening the efforts of those who would secure better chances for our trade by pressure on dock companies and railway companies for reduced charges and by other legitimate measures for giving our traders fair play in competition with the foreigner ? By no means. We have only exposed exaggerations which are made the foundation for attacks on the Free Trade system.

It was the clamour of the Fair Trader that led to the Merchandise Marks Act. Nothing has so much impressed us in our investigations as the universality of the testimony to the mischief done by this well-meant interference with trade. The "made in Germany" mark has simply been a huge advertisement of German manufactures, and our merchants bitterly complain that their knowledge of the markets is given away to cutomers, that the country of origin of their wares is revealed, and that the "repeat" orders go now direct to Germany instead of coming through them. Graver dangers await our commerce if the clamour of the "Fair Trader" should prevail to secure other interferences with trade on his further exaggerated representations of foreign competition. These false alarms must not be allowed to lead to the drawing of a false moral or to the framing of needless and fallacious measures of so-called protection.—*Daily News.*

ADULTERATORS' TRICKS.

What clever fellows the up-to-date adulterators are ! And how the public would be fleeced and cheated if it were not for the existence of another set of clever fellows, the up-to-date analysts ! What strikes everyone who has studied this great question of adulteration is the wonderful ingenuity displayed in the fabrication of these sham food-stuffs.

"HONEY."

Take honey, for instance. Everybody is fond of honey. There is an immense demand for it—a demand that the busy bee, though he toils all the summer, cannot meet. At least, not at a profit. So a certain compound is packed into a neat jar, labelled "Honey," and sent into the market, where it enjoys a great sale. The raw material of this mixture is obtained by acting on potato starch with oil of vetriol, to which added a plentiful quantity of cheap sugar, and a small proportion of real honey, just to give the compound the correct flavour. It may be very tooth-some and not very deleterious ; but it is not honey. And so skilfully are these ingredients mingled that it is a matter of some difficulty to detect the fraud.

"COFFEE."

Take coffee again. It is illegal now to sell a mixture of coffee and chicory as coffee pure and simple. The compound may be sold ; but the presence of chicory must be distinctly stated on the tin. Unfortunately there are other substances which blend well with the ground berries, and beans, acorns, dried date stones, and burnt sugar have been detected in what was described as pure, unadulterated coffee. Of all substances in common use it is alleged that mustard is the most adulterated. The materials used are flour and turmeric, the latter being a dye-stuff which gives the compound the denied yellow colour. The necessary biting, pungent flavour is obtained by a liberal use of cayenne pepper, ginger, and charlock.

"MILK."

Milk, which was at one time the most adulterated of articles is now probably the least so ; thanks in a great measure to the invention of an ingenious little instrument known as the hydrometer, which, when immersed in a pail of milk, will at once discover the presence of water and the absence of cream. Yet it was not long since that London's milk bill for a year was estimated at £1,500,000, of which sum it was computed that between £70,000 and £80,000 was paid for water.

Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador in London, addressed to Mr. Samuel Bancroft, of Wilmington, Delaware, a letter on the political and financial situation in the United States. Mr. Bayard, in his prefatory remarks, observes that at the time of a crisis, "language of reproval, of crimination, and recrimination, would be useless or worse, and unworthy, but each man upon his own responsibility must ask and answer the question, when men collectively or individually can with justice or self-respect abandon a just and vital principle in the hour of its exigency, and just when the necessity for its maintenance is greatest, and fly from the field when the assault is fiercest and courage is most needed to defend the right." He proceeds :—"When, therefore, a citizen professing himself to be a Democrat is called upon by many or by few to yield his convictions and assent to the doctrine that Congress has the power, and can rightfully exercise it, by its legislative fiat, to create values, and, regardless of their intrinsic or commercial value, to invest one or another of the earth metals with an arbitrary power as money, and override and alter at legislative will or caprice the ratio of exchangability of such metals, regardless of the impairment of the obligation of contracts, his answer should be that such a claim of power is not consistent with a Government of limited powers, as defined by our Constitution, but contains the quintessence ef tyranny and absolutism, and is destructive of that morality which is essential for the peace and stability of civilised society. It is, in plain words, a proposition to destroy the institution of property and break down every legal defence for its protection. This one question and its answer sufficiently justify the prompt and absolute refusal of a constitutional Democrat to support in any degree the nominees of the Chicago Convention (Messrs. Bryan and Sewell) and the prepoterous claims of legislative power containedin their platforms—under which the credit of the nation and the peace and order of society would inevitably perish." Reviewing the Republican platform, Mr. Bayard declares that the prohibitive Protective tariff proposed would impoverish the weaker and poorer members of society (who form the great numerical majority), and aggrandise those already financially stronger. The Republican policy has plainly led up to the present dangers ; but happily there remain the candidates of the National Constitutional Democracy (Messrs. Palmer and Buckner), whose election, he declares, would go far to re-establish the moral health of the country.

Rowlands Kalydor is a most delightfully cooking, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes recklest and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat ,&c. ; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer n perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous, and worthless imitations

A MAN WHO LOST HIS MEMORY.

COMPLETE BLANK OF TWO YEARS.

The strange case of Herbert Spencer is being studied with great interest by medical men of Kansas and other States. Two years ago young Spencer was a pharmaceutical student at the University there. He was a bright student, and expected, upon graduation, to assist his brother, who owns a large drug store in Lawrence. In August 1894 he disappeared. In August of this year he returned, re-entered college, and took up his studies with apparent ease at the point where he had left off—but he recognised neither members of his family nor Professors of the University. It was as if he had been asleep for two years, and in that sleep had forgotten faces and forms, yet had retained the book lore of youth.

The two years are a partial blank to him—partial because he recalls his whereabouts during the past five months, and at times flashes come to him of other periods. It is evident that during his wanderings he visited Europe. This came to the knowledge of those who are observing him only a few days ago. Some body spoke of a certain location in Paris, and Spencer began speaking with rapidity and earnestness of spots only familiar to one who has visited the gay metropolis. Asked how he happened to visit Paris, he replied that he had no knowledge of having been there, other than that the city seemed familiar to him. On the night of March 6, 1896, a Philadelphia policeman noticed a young man standing on a corner and looking vacantly up and down the street. He approached the individual, and was astonished to hear the question, "Where am I ?"

The young man did not act as if intoxicated, and his air was too earnest to admit of a possibility that he was joking. The policeman questioned him, asking his name.

"I don't know," he replied. "I can recall nothing. What city am I in ?"

When the policeman answered the question as to the locality, he in turn interrogated the individual of such strange action, but could gain no information. Asked where he intended passing the night, the stranger replied that he did not know. The officer asked if had any money. For answer the young man turned his pockets inside out, showing only a few pennies.

As the stranger was well dressed the mystified officer began to suspect that he had been drugged or sandbagged by some crook or another, and was temporarily unconscious as a result. He took him to the Sixth district police station, and turned him over to his superiors for further investigation into the case.

The next day he was brought before a police justice, and that official tried to aid the young man to collect his wits by a series of questions and suggestions. The only progress he made with the case was to discover that the young man's memory was perfectly clear as to the events of the night before from the time he was accosted by the policeman until his arraignment in court.

Beyond that his memory was an absolute blank. Then it dawned upon the police justice that he had before him a strange and unusual case, and he turned the young man over to the authorities of the Philadelphia City Hospital sending for Dr. Daniel Hughes, superintendent of the institution, a written account of all the details of the case as far as they had been learned by him.

Dr. Hughes immediately took a deep interest in the case, and for a month he devoted his attention to the matter, in an effort to solve the mystery. As the youth had been to all memory been anew, he was christened anew and was soon known throughout the hospital as George. But question and cross-question as he might, Dr. Hughes could learn nothing regarding his patient or his antecedents.

During March, April, May, June, and a part of July "George" remained at the hospital, happy in his employment and in the study of his own peculiarities but nothing more could he remember. Then by a coincidence, a light was thrown on the case. The young man was identified. It happened this wise :—

Dr. Hughes early in July engaged a young physician by the name of Ernest Robinson as an assistant. For some reason Dr. Robinson did not see Dr. Hughes' secretary until nearly a fortnight had passed, but late on the afternoon of July 18, Dr. Robinson entered the office, and for the first time since his arrival at the hospital, noticed George seated at a desk, writing. Dr. Robinson started back in surprise when he saw the young man, and said :—

"Bert, where did you come from ? Did you come to see me ?"

The young man looked up at being thus addressed, and responded that he was employed as secretary to Dr. Hughes.

"Why, Bert Spencer, do you not know me," continued Dr. Robinson, "when since childhood we have been as close friends as could be ?"

"George" said that he had no recollection of Dr. Robison whatever. Dr Hughes had all this time been an interested spectator of the scene, and at last he asked Dr. Robinson if he had any positive means of identifying "George." Dr. Robinson said he had ; that when he parted from his friend two years before in Lawrence they had exchanged photographs, and he had the picture of Spencer in his room. Dr. Robinson at once got the picture, and a comparison showed it to be a portrait of "George."

Letters were exchanged between Drs. Hughes and Robinson and the Spencers, at Lawrence, and Herbert was shown epistles written by his mother and sister but none served to awaken his memory, and he said the only interest they caused was because they had a bearing on his case. Then it was decided to have him taken home, and in the latter part of July his brother went to Philadelphia. Herbert had been told that his brother was coming, but when his relative walked into the room he paid no more attention to him than he would have to any stranger, and a sort of introduction was made by Dr. Robinson.

Yong Spencer arrived home on the last day of August, having made the trip in company with his brother. In Kansas city he was met by another brother, and without an introduction went to the second brother and shook hands, saying—

"There is a man I know, but I do not know his name, nor where I have seen him."

At home Spencer was allowed to go about as usual. He was taken driving with his family and given his old room. Old associations in person and things were presented to his notice, but all failed to arouse him to a knowledge of the past.

Spencer made few friends, however, and old acquaintances who would greet him were treated as entire strangers. Herbert seemed to be anxious to do something, and as the Kansas University was about to open for the fall term, his family detetmined to send him to school. They thought that his studies might receive his dormant memory.

They mentioned the matter to Herbert, and he at once acquiesced. He said it would be, in a measure, a treatment of his case, and agreed to write the letter to Secretary Moody, of the University of Cansas, asking for readmission. In his letter young Spencer said that he had once been a member of the freshman class, and he wished to know if he could re-enter without an examination. The answer came that he could, and two weeks ago, Herbert Spencer started to college.

"Spencer does his work well in his classes and is as bright as any student in the School of Pharmacy. Wheather he is doing real work or not cannot be ascertained until some written examination takes place, but I see no reason why he should not carry the course through and graduate the same as any other student."—*New York Herald*

Mr. G. W. Crawford, British Consul in Madeira, in a report dated August last, writes : The prosperity of the island depends greatly on the number of winter visitors, and last season must be counted as a distinctly good one. There were 2350 foreign visitors, of whom by far the largest proportion were of British nationality. During the greater part of the year (1895) the public health was good ; but in the autumn typhoid fever made its appearance and rapidly spread until it assumed the proportions of an epidemic. It has continued to be more or less prevalent up to the present time, and I regret to say several English visitors were among its victims. There can be no doubt that this epidemic is entirely due to the bad water supplied to the town. After much delay the municipal authorities had the water from every fountain analysed. The result was somewhat alarming, as it was found that only one fountain in the town contained water fit for consumption. My own experience of this single fountain has been that, after using the water from it for a fortnight in a Pasteur filter, the candles of the filter were thickly coated with slime. As I have already reported to your Lordship, the Town Council have now invited tenders for the erection of waterworks. It is sincerely to be hoped that the scheme may be carried out, for until this is done I have no hesitation in saying that persons visiting Madeira run a very serious risk of infection. There is, I believe, no town in the world which could have a purer or better water-supply than Funchal. The water comes from far up in the hills ; but, instead of being brought to the town in pipes, it is run down in open gutters. The inevitable result is that, at every cotage it passes, the inhabitants may be seen washing their clothes and other articles in the gutter. Thus the water is completely contaminated when it reaches the fountains in the town.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 53, Harringdon Road, London, England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 7.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J M Macpherson, Barrister-at-Law, Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept (on furlough), is appointed to be Secy in that Dept, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the duties of the appointment.

Mr H W C Carnduff, of the Indian Civil Service, Offg Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept, is appointed sub protem Secy to the Govt of India in that Dept, with effect from the afternoon of this date until the subsequent date on which he is relieved by Mr J M Macpherson.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to direct that H E's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal.

The services of Surgn-Capt E C Hare, I M S (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the 9th March 1896.

The services of Surgn-Capt D T Lane, I M S (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the 31st Aug 1896.

The services of Surg-Capt E Wilkinson, I M S (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Government.

The services of Surgn-Capt J M Cadell, M B, I M S (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 8th July 1896.

The services of Capt G H Turner, 26th Bo Infy, an Asst Comdt in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief, with effect from the 24th Nov 1896.

The services of the Rev A Ferrier, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the 4th Nov 1896.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr G F Prevost, Offg Consvr of Forests, Tenasserim Circle, Burma, is granted extraordinary leave without pay, under article 366 (i) of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 31st Aug to the 8th Sept 1896 (both dates inclusive).

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINSTRATION.

Vety-Lieut F S H Baldrey, Asst Principal, Bombay Vety College, is granted furlough on medical certificate, under Article 343, Civil Service Regulations, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his appointment.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India :—Surg Capt T W Shaw, M B, I M S (Bombay), Medical Officer of the 1st Regt, Central India Horse, (p a) for sixteen days.

The services of Mr E P Chapman, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Political Asst of the first class, and Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the 6th Nov, 1896.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col W C Black, I S C, offg Asst Adjt-Genl, Head-Quarters Bombay Command, to be Asst Adjt-Genl, Head-Quarters, Bombay Command, vice Col H S Tandy, appointed Col on the Staff.

Lieut-Col H D Hutchinson, 2nd Battn, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, to be Director of Military Education in India, vice Bgdr Genl R C Hart, C B, V C, British Service, appointed to the command of a district of the second class.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Major H M P Hawkes, I S C, Asst Commissary-Genl 2nd Class to officiate as Commissary-Genl for Transport, with effect from the 30th Oct 1896, vice Lieut-Col G L Eliot, I S C, on leave.

DISTRICT STAFF.

Col J Gatacre, C B, I S C, on expiry of his tenure as a district commander of the second class, will continue to officiate in command of a district of the first class, with the temporary rank of Bgdr-Genl, while so employed.

Col R Westmacott, C B, D S O, I S C, Col on the Staff, officiating in command of the Nagpur Dist, to command a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Bgdr-Genl, while so employed, vice Bdgr-Genl J Gatacare, C B, I S C, whose tenure has expired.

Col H S Tandy, I S C, officiating Col on the Staff, to be a Colonel on the Staff, vice Bdgr-Genl Westmacott, with effect from the 1st Nov 1896.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Col J Williamson, A M S, is brought on the administrative medical staff of the Army, vice Surg-Col W T Martin who has retired, dated 22nd Oct 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut W J P Preston, Middlesex Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, has been appointed on probation to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the 24th Oct 1896, and has been posted to a corps under the Govt of India.

NATIVE ARMY.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.—Jemadar Sant Singh, appointed on probation in G G O No 825 of 1894, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 13th Sept 1894.

7th Bengal Infantry.—Jemadar Shiu Ambar Singh (2nd), appointed on probation in G G O No 856 of 1894, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 22nd Sept 1894.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Col A Vallings is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list.

MEMORANDA.

Bt-Col W C Black, I S C, an Asst Adjt-Genl in India, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army.

PENSIONS.—WARRANT OFFICERS.

Condr A Whiten, Ordnance Dept, Bombay, is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th Sept 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieut-Col—Dated 5th Nov 1896—Major G F Francis.

To be Majors—Capts H J J Middleton, G F Watson and Robert Charles Andrews.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col, whilst serving as regimental, commandant., Indian Army:—Major E R Penrose, dated 8th Sept 1896.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST—BOMBAY.

Sergt J A Rowlands, employed in the office of the Depy Adjt-Genl, Bombay Command, to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 24th Oct 1896.

NATIVE ARMY.

4th Regt of Bengal Cavalry, Ressaldar Muhammad Ghafur Khan to be Risaldar. Jemadar Asa Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Thakur Singh to be Jemadar, vice Uttam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 21st April 1896.

Jamadar Dadan Khan, from the 30th Regt of Bombay infantry (3rd Baluch Battn), to be Subadar, vice Shaikh Suleman, transferred to the pension establishment.

Color-Havildar Debi Sahae Jat to be Jemadar, vice Shaikh Muhammad Ismail, transferred to the 14th Regt of Bombay Infry.

Havildar Sher Muhmmad Khan to be Jemadar, vice Sitaram Faturi, transferred to the pension establishment.

27th Regt (1st Baluch Battn) of Bombay (Light) Infantry—Jemadar Alladad Khan to be Subadar, vice Kasim Shah, transferred to the pension establishment.

RETIREMENTS.

Hony Capt J Tuck, Depy Commissary, Public Works Dept, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 16th Oct 1896.

Hon Surgn Lieut M A Hardy, Senior Asst Surgn. Indian Subordinate, Medical Dept (Madras), is permitted to retire from the 6th Aug 1896, subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Madras Vol Guards—D E W Leighton, Gent, to be Second Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Cawnpore Vol Rifle Corps—T E Harwood, Gent, to be secod Lieut, with effect from the 27th Oct 1896, vice Priestly promoted.

Shillong Vol Rifle Corps—W P Handerson, Gent, to be Lieut, with effect from the 17 Sept 1896, vice Cole, transferred of the Supernumerary List.

South Indian Railway Vol Rifle Corps—Capt A D G Shelly, R E, to be Major, with effect from the 1st April 1896, vice Spalding, promoted.

Dacca Vol Rifle Corps—T P Butler, Gent, to be Lieut. to complete the establishment.

Presidency Vol Rifle Battalion—The Hon'ble W H Grimley to be Hon Col.

Punjab Light Horse—Lieut Sydney Maddock Robinson to be Capt, to complete the establishment.

Berar Vol Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut P E Raven to be Lieut, vice Sewell, promoted.

Rangoon Naval Valunteers—Lieut P H Moore resigns his commission.

Madras Artillery Volunteers—Second-Lieut J J Forster resigns his commission.

Rangoon Vol Engineer—Lieut W Laidlaw resigns his commission.

Ranooon Vol Rifle Corps— Capt B Mahon resigns his commission.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut W R Hoonahan resigns his Commission with effect from the 27th Nov 1894.

Madras Railwgy Volunteers—Capt B Walinton resigns his Commission.

East Coast Rifle Volunteers— Lieut-Col C H Cowie (Capt. R E) commandant, resigns his appointment.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Estabt of the Military Works Dept, with effect from the dates specified :—Major H W Duperier, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, and Suptdg Engr, class II, temporary, to be Suptdg Engr, class III, permanent, from 25th July 1896 ; Major J Kellie, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, to be Suptdg Engr, class III, officiating, 27th Aug 1896 ; Col W L Greenstreet, R E, Chief Engr, class I, temporary, to be Chief Engr, class II ; Col S C Turner, R E, Chief Engr, class II, temporary, to be Chief Engr, class III ; Lieut-Col J E Broadbent, R E, Chief Engr, class III, temporary, to be Suptdg Engr, class I ; Col W T Shone, D S O, R E, Suptdg Engr, class I, temporary, to be Suptdg Engr, class II, temporary ; Lieut-Col W Peacocke, C M G, R E, Suptdg Engr, class II, temporary, to be Suptdg Engr, class III, temporary ; and Lieut-Col H H Hart, R E, Suptdg Engr, class III, temporary, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade—Reversion, from 28th Aug 1896 ; Major S Grant, R E, Suptdg Engr, class III, temporary, to be Suptdg Engr class II, temporary, 25th Sept 1896 ; Lieut-Col W Peacocke, C M G, R E, Suptdg Engr, class III, temporary, to be Suptdg Engr, class II, officiting, 25th Sept 1896 ; Major J Kellie, R E, Suptdg Engr, class III, officiating to be Suptdg Engr, class III, temporary, 25th Sept 1896 ; and Col H A Graves, I S C, Ex Engr, 1st grade, to be Suptdg Engr, class III, temporary, 25th Sept 1896.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C G Sinclair, R I M, Asst Surveyor, 2nd class, Marine Survey of India, is granted furlough out of India (m c) for one year, under paragraph 130, Marine Regulations, Vol I, Part II

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W A Inglis, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Bengal, officiated as a Suptdg Engr from the afternoon of the 15th to the 20th July 1896.

The services of Mr F B Hebbett, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, temporary rank, on special duty with the Govt of India, are lent to the Burma Railways Company, Limited, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st Oct 1896.

In exercise of the powers conferred by class clause (s) of the second Schedule to the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to declare that the following articles shall be added to the said Schedule, namely, jade, jade, stone and amber.

Mr R G Macdonald, Accountant Genl and Depy Secy to the Govt of India, Public Works Dept, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, furlough for six months, in extension of that granted in Public Works Dept Notification No 405 dated 9th Nov 1895.

Mr F J E Spring, C I E, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, State Railways, and Consulting Engr for railways, Assam, officiated as a Chief Engr, 3rd class, with effect from the 23rd June to 18th Aug 1896, both days inclusive, and again from the 8th to the 16th Sept 1896, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H L Monk.

Mr C Thomson, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, is, on return from furlough, appointed Engr-in-Chief of the Frontier Section, North Western Railway.

It is hereby notified for general information that H E the Govr Genl in Council has sanctioned the survey for a thorough line of railway from Agra to Delhi, a distance of about 124 miles.

The survey has been placed under the control of the Director Genl of Railways and will be known as the Agra-Delhi chord line survey.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 435, dated 21st Oct 1896, Mr W G Gilchrist, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, temporary rank, is appointed Engr-in-Chief of the Singhia-Madaripur-Chandpore Railway Survey.

Mr G B Reynolds, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, nine months' furlough in extension of that published in Central Provinces Public Works Dept Notification No 18, dated the 22nd April 1896.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

This office Notification No 37, dated the 19th Aug, 1896, placing the services of first class Military Asst Surgn W G Carleton at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner Burma, for civil employment in that province is hereby cancelled.

The services of second class Military Asst Surgn J Goldsmith are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

The services of second class Military Asst Surgn F G Fox are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh for employment as Asst to the Civil Surgn, Naini Tal.

The services of second class Military Asst Surgn C A Farmer are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present duties as Asst to the Civil Surgn, Naini Tal.

Second class Military Asst Surgn E S Baillie, Asst Apothecary, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed to the Station Staff Dispensary, Simla.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

The following candidates are appointed Sab-Asst Supts, 3rd grade, on probation, in the order in which their names stand, with effect from the dates on which they join their appointments :—Mr E C J Bond, Babu Jagdamba Prasad, Messrs H C H Cooper, C E C French, C C Byrne, C J Veale, P R Anderson, E G Hardinge, and C A O'Donel, Munshi Ahmed Ali Khan Bahadur, Babu Hanuman Prasad, and Mr C S Littlewood.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Lieut H T Pritchard, I S C, assumed charge of the office of Asst Political Agent, Banswara and Partabgurh, from Lieut E Barnes on the afternoon of the 14th idem.

MILITARY ACCONTS DEPARTMENT.

Mr L C Witkowsky, Depy Examr, 2nd grade, Milty Accts Dept, is granted a year's furlough out of India, under Article 371, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th Dec, 1896, or such later date as he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut R G King, R E, temporary Asst Engr, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Asst Engr, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Dept Code, Chapter 11, paragraphs 22 to 25, on the 24th Oct, 1896.

Lieut R G King, R E, temporary Asst Engr, 2nd grade, passed the Colloquial examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Dept Code, Chapter II, paragraph 28, on the 24th Oct, 1896.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr C J Cole, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr H J Oddie, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Singhia-Madaripur-Chandpore Survey.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No. 439, dated the 23rd Oct, 1896, Mr A C Newcombe, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is posted to the North Western Railway.

Mr J Woodside, Assit Engr, 1st grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Second Lieut E W S Mahon, R E, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Mari Attock Railway to the North Western Railway.

POST OFFICE.

Mr J C Gardiner, Asst Postmaster, Bombay General Post Office, is grated leave ou Medical certificate for one month and 13 days, with effect from the 18th Sept 1896, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr Alfred F Ryan, Supt, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, is granteq privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days, with effect from the 17th Nov 1896, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr F Faichnie is appointed to act as a Supt, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Alfred F Ryan, or until further orders.

Mr M E Monks, Postmaster Rangoon, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 14th Oct, 1896.

The following acting appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders :—Mr E F Connor, Postmaster, Mandalay, to act as Postmaster, Rangoon, and Mr D N Lahiri to act as postmaster, Mandalay.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, November 7.)

Mr H K Gracy, J Magte, Etah, to be Depy Commr, Almora vice Mr J V Sturt, permitted to retire.

First class Military Asst Surg W Marchant, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt, to the civil medical charge of the Kheri district.

The Hon Mr W Blennerhassett, Offg Judge of the High Court of Judicature, N-W Provinces, on being relieved by the Hon Mr W R Burkitt, to revert to his substantive appointment as District and Sessions Judge, Allahabad.

In supersession of Notification No 3376 dated 26th Oct 1896, Mr C E Crawford, Offg Depy Commr, Partabgarh, on being relieved by Mr Tucker to revert as Asst Commr, Partabgarh.

Mr H W Lyle, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, on being relieved by Colonel Cowie, from Fyzabad to Mainpuri.

Mr J Denman, Dist and Sessions Judge, on being relieved, from Allahabad to Gonda.

Mr F S P Swann, Asst Magte and Collr, from Gorakhpur to basti.

Mr E H Ashworth, Asst Magte and Collr, from Moradabad to Fatehpur.

Mr A A Hussanally, Asst Magte and Collr, from Ghazipur to Unao.

Mr G R Clarke, Asst Magte and Collr, from Aligarh to Azamgarh.

Mr T C Edwards, Offg Jt Magte, from Meerut to Farukabad.

Mr R L H Clarke, Offg Jt Magte, from Cawnpore to Unao.

Mr F D Simpson, Asst Commr, from Fyzabad to Cawnpore, as Asst Magte, and Collr.

Mr R K Moseley, Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Moradabad to Meerut.

Capt J H Monk-Smith is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

The services of Capt Charles Vincent M'Carthy Pritchard, Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, Supernumerary List, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th October, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,06,000	1,38,000	4,000	2,48,000
Or per mile of Railway	230	299	9	538
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	13,72,895	18,37,707	55,203	32,65,805
Total for 17 weeks...	14,78,895	19,75,707	59,203	35,13,805
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	97,919	1,39,209	3,825	2,40,953
Per mile of Ry do.	213	302	8	523
Total to corresponding date do.	14,90,594	21,20,603	49,505	36,60,702

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 7,047
Ditto to date ... „ 1,46,897

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th October, 1896, on 140·57 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	12,400	100	15,500
Or per mile of Railway	21	88	1	110
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	52,066	1,68,439	2,082	2,22,587
Total for 17 weeks...	55,066	1,80,839	2,182	2,38,087
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,137	12,287	22	15,446
Per mile of Ry. do.	27	107	...	134
Total to corresponding date do.	49,298	1,35,575	1,032	1,85,905

Increase for the week ... Rs. 54
Decrease to date ... „ 52,182

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th October 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,13,000	2,20,000	4,000	3,37,000
Or per mile of Railway	68	131	2	201
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	18,65,721	25,28,862	90,109	44,84,692
Total for 17 weeks...	19,78,721	27,48,862	94,109	48,21,692
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,32,841	2,29,811	7,716	4,70,368
Per mile of Ry do.	139	137	5	281
Total to corresponding date do.	22,49,198	32,55,451	1,07,367	56,12,016

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 1,33,368
Ditto to date ... „ 7,90,324

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 31st October 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	...	...	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	46,631	51,773	...	5,142	...	9,036
Goods	58,803	48,840	9,963	...	2,75,273	...
Other earnings	6,991	3,005	3,986	..	...	59
Total for week	1,12,425	1,03,618	8,807	...	...	...
Aggregate	16,44,300	13,78033	...	...	2,66,207	...

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. THOMAS HARDY has just returned to Wessex from a sojourn of some weeks on the Continent. He went abroad to strengthen his health, which had not been altogether satisfactory. He comes back much benefited, and able to resume the revision of his story. The Pursuit of the Well-Beloved. This novel will appear in book from early in the spring.

Mark Twain has left his rural quarters in Surrey and taken up his abode in London for the winter. Indeed he is likely to remain on this side of the Atlantic until the middle of next summer. A good deal depends on the progress he makes with the book describing his recent tour round the world. He has just corrected the proofs of a new volume of stories, Tom Sawyer, Detective, which Messrs. Chatto will publish.

Not everybody will recall the name of Lord Blachford in connection with public life. He was, however, very prominently indentfied with the Colonial Office a quarter of a century back. He was on friendly terms and had correspondence with many notabilities, including Mr. Gladstone, Cardinal Newman, and Dean Church, not to speak of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell. His letters, which his nephew, Mr. G. E. Marindin, has edited, will be published at once by Mr. Murray.

A theological volume by Dr. Bagshaw, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, will be published shortly by Messrs. Kegan Paul. Dr. Bagshaw has a well-recognised position among Roman Catholic theologians, and the interest in this work will be wider than that. It is entitled Notes on Christian Doctrine, and it was originally drafted some forty years ago, when the Bishop was lecturing to the students of the Catholic Training College at Hammersmith. The correct description of it would be a series of theological statements and definitions as brief and terse, and at the same time as exact and lucid as possible.

Canon Gore recently preached a series of discourses dealing with the Sermon on the Mount. He proposed to publish them as a volume of discourses simply, but has now altered that plan. He has recast them into a continuous work, which may be looked for soon under the title The Sermon on the Mount: a Practical Explanation. At the outset Canon Gore treats of his subject generally, and later he discusses the various lines of teaching involved in it. For instance, one chapter is entitled Unworldiness, another, Christian Characteristics.

Messrs. Macmillan promise a volume of travels by an Austrian Princess—the Princess Mary of Thurn and Taxis. She has been wandering in Unknown Austria, meaning by that the country lying inland from Triest. Here, she says, we have a region not only of great scenic beauty, but a region which is full of memories and of classic associations. She instances the relics of old Roman life and grandeur, and a very historic castle, that of Duino. The Princess tells the story of this seat, and elsewhere unearths other tales of real romance. A travel book benefits greatly by being well illustrated, and that has been remembered here.

Accounts have been heard from time to time of a book by the Rev. Walter Weston, entitled, The Japanese Alps. Mr. John Murray now promises it for the end of the month. Mr. Weston was British chaplain at Kobe, and is a member of the Alpine Club. He often went climbing and exploring in the unfamiliar mountain regions of Japan. He has compiled his experiences which yield not only a personal narrative, but an intimate picture of this region of Japan. Mr. Weston deals especially with the traditions and superstitions of these mountain districts. The book is beautifully illustrated from the author's photographs, and has a map by him.

The title Stories of Naples and the Camorra indicates the nature of a volume which Messrs. Macmillan are preparing. It is from the pen of an Englishman, the late Mr. Charles Grant, who has resided six or seven years in Naples. His friend, Mr. J. B. Capper, in a prefatory memoir, explains that the object of the stories was to give a picture of the actual life of the Neapolitans—how they live and act, think and feel. The tales are therefore so many studies in psychology, they all contain incidents which happened within the writer's own knowledge. Mr. Grant, who died in 1889, was at one time a constant contributor to the *Saturday Review*.

Two publishing firms are at present endeavouring to make the Scriptures interesting from the points of view of literature and art. Messrs. Archibald, Constable are bringing out a series of dainty volumes in which books of the Old and New Testament are printed as connected prose. The Gospel of St. Matthew is an example from the New Testament, and the Songs of Solomon, printed as blank verse, an example from the Old Testament. On the other hand Messrs. Dent are issuing the Book of Ruth and the Book of Job with illustrations. The artist for the first is Mr. W. B. Macdougall, and for the second Mr. Granville Fell, and the volumes have introductions by Mr. Ernest Rhys and Mr. Joseph Jacobs, respectively.

Messrs. Constable and Co. are about to publish, under the title Problems of Modern Democracy, a volume of essays by Edwin Lawrence Godkin, editor of *The Nation*, the leading literary and political paper published in America, of which Matthew Arnold wrote: "A newspaper which I read regularly and with profit, a newspaper which is the best, so far as my experience goes, of all American newspapers, and one of the best newspapers anywhere."

In a few days will appear a life of Nicholas Breakspear (Adrian IV.), by Mr. A. H. Tarleton. The book is, we are informed largely based upon new materials and will have very numerous collotype reproductions. The book will be published by Mr. Arthur L. Humpherys, and sold by Messrs. Hatchard, of Piccadilly.

Admirers of the work of William J. Muller should not fail to visit the Loan Collection which remains open in the Birmingham Art Gallery until the end of this year. The number of pictures and drawings collected is nearly 200, and the exhibition cannot fail (as the catalogue says) to substantiate Muller's position as an excellent colourist an accomplished draughtsman, and a sketcher gifted with quite exceptional vigour and rapidity of handling. . . . Few persons familiar with Muller's generally accepted style would believe that he was the consummate draughtsman of the beautiful pencil sketches lent by Mr. Edmundson. It is a phase of Muller's art with which the public is not well acquainted.

When it is remembered that Muller died at the early age of 33, the amount and variety of his work are seen to be extraordinary. He generally completed a half-imperial sketch, says Mr. Fripp (who accompanied him on a sketching tour) in two hours, and two or three sketches were often produced in one day. A sketch of the Foscaci Palace at Venice contained an enormous number of windows most carefully drawn. At the bottom Muller wrote this note in pencil. Note.—When built, no window-tax; but its one on the artist.

It is interesting to find that the University Extension movement is now in full swing in the Austrian capital. The first scheme which, on the neat little posters devised for the purpose, modestly and soberly, calls itself popular university lectures is supposed to appeal, in the first instance, to such of the non-university trained, if educated Austrian youth of both sexes who, up till now, have been deprived of a true scientific training. The programme for it is up to date in every sense, including as it does such subjects as the principles of the Austrian constitution industrial legislation, and kindred subjects, for each cycle of which the pupil pays a fee of one krone per series of six lectures.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whiten the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for **ROWLAND'S ODONTO**. of 20, Hatton Garden, London. nd avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

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What killed Dr. Hodgkin?
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"Dysentery from impure water.
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tion and Strength.
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nsist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

TORTURE IN MODERN ENGLAND.

THE *Wakefield Express* publishes the extraordinary investigation which has followed a local rumour. The wife of a miner, at a village near Wakefield, was being tormented night and day by the most poignant anguish of body and limb, and had been rendered unable to move without aid.

The *Express* reporter hunted up the woman in question—a Mrs. Thompson of 30, Crossley-street, New Sharlston: but she was to all appearance perfectly well and sound, and candidly admitted herself to be so. Further questioning yielded the following details. About fourteen years ago, Mrs. Thompson contracted a severe cold, which rapidly developed into rheumatism of the most acute kind. She was known all over the neighbourhood as one of the greatest sufferers in England. Her hands and arms were so distorted with pain that she was unable to cut a slice of bread. Her appetite failed, and the once buxom young woman became a mere shadow, her weight falling off to the extent of three stone. A long course of baths and mineral spring treatment at Buxton and afterwards at Matlock proved unavailing. Askern and Harrogate were also tried in vain. She returned home in despair, and suffered for many years. But a great change was in store.

One day, about two years ago, Mr. Thompson purchased for his wife a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and from the time she commenced to take these Pills she immediately improved. To-day she is in far better health than she has been for the past thirteen years. "No doubt," says the *Wakefield Express*, "certain people will designate this 'an advertising puff,' but we can assure our readers on the authority of our reporter, a journalist of forty years' experience, and on the evidence of many of the residents in Sharlston, that the above statement is literally true and by no means exaggerated. Mrs. Thompson said 'I feel thankful that I was ever led by the hand of God to try this remedy. My appetite has returned, and my weight has gone up from 6 stone 10 lbs. to about 9 stone.'"

The husband fully confirmed his wife's statement. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

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Makes Pure Blood,
Strengthens the Nerves,
Sharpens the Appetite,
Removes that Tired Feeling,
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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
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Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
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Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
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By Royal Letters Patent
Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

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EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
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Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.
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The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883
DR LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
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Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
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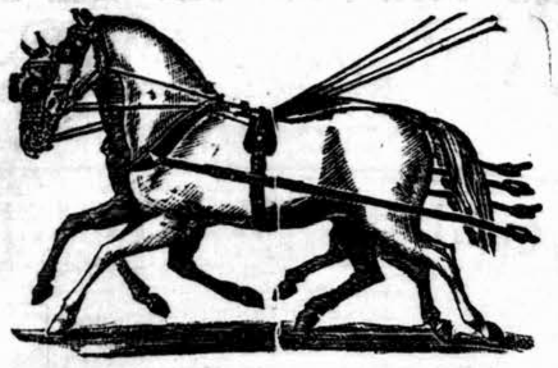

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Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

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Professor of Chemistry.

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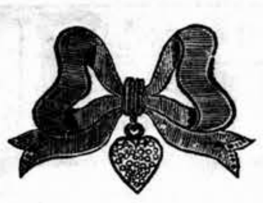
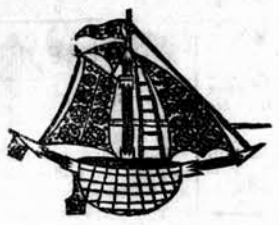
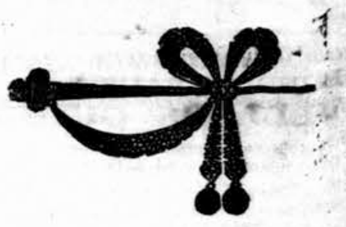


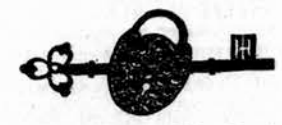
Gold Bow with pendant heart, Rs. 35.



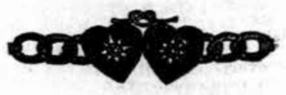
Diamond Argosy Brooch, Diamond Hull Sails and Spars, Rs. 750.



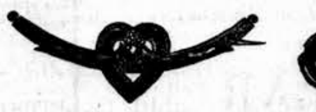
Diamond and Pearl Fichu Brooch, Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,100.



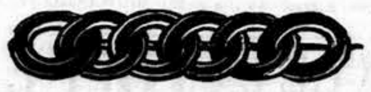
Gold Key and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 55.



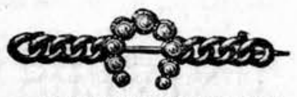
Curb and 2 Hearts set 2 Diamonds, Rs. 47.



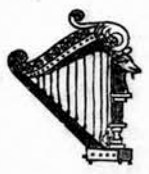
Gold Heart and Crescent set Ruby, Rs. 28.



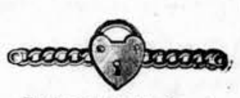
Gold Curbs from Rs. 19 to Rs. 42.



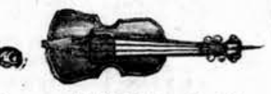
Gold Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 42.



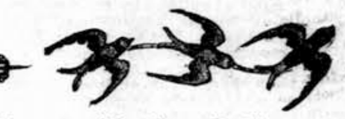
Harp, Diamond Strings, Rs. 450.



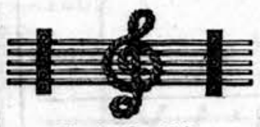
Curb and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 26.



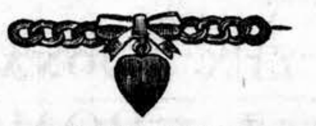
Gold Violin, Rs. 26.



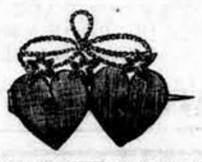
3 Swallows, Rs. 24.



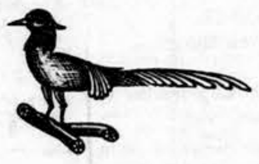
Music, Rs. 16-8.



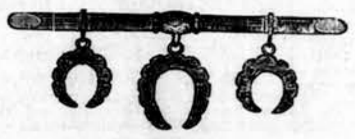
Gold Curb with Bow and Heart, Rs. 23-8.



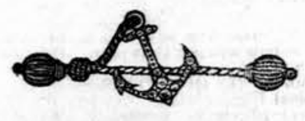
Two Hearts and Knot set Ruby and Diamond, Rs. 46-8.,



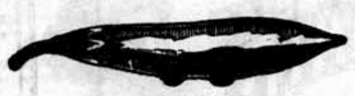
Pearl-bodied Bird, Rs. 140.



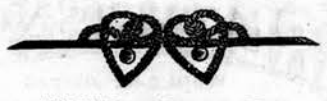
Three Gold Horse-shoes on Bamboo, Rs. 26-8.



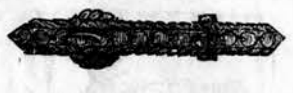
Gold Anchor on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30



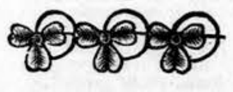
Gold Pea Pod, Rs. 25.



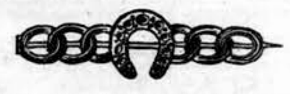
2 Gold Rope Hearts on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.



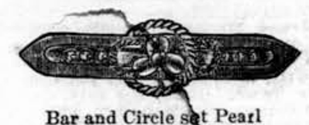
Gold Buckle Brooch, Rs. 27-8.



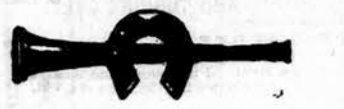
Three Pearl set Shamrocks, Rs. 24.



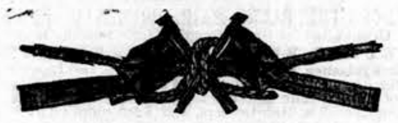
Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 31.



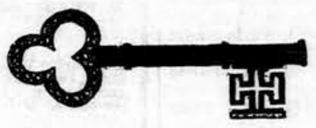
Bar and Circle set Pearl Rs. 32.



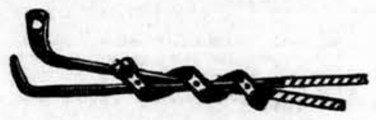
Gold Horn and Horse-shoe, Rs. 28, Rs. 31.



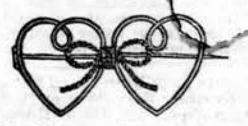
Two Gold Sculls, Rope and 2 Union Jacks, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 54.



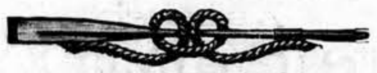
Gold Key, Pearl set Handle, Rs. 50.



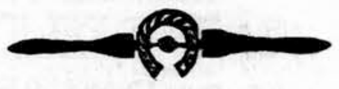
Gold and Platinum Golfsticks Pearl Ball, Rs. 52.



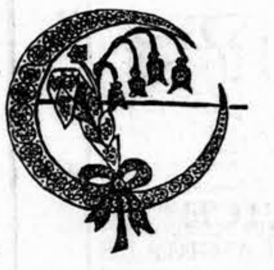
Two Hearts with Diamond set Knot, Rs. 36.



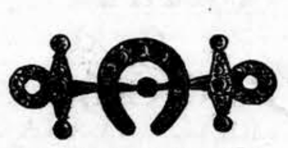
Gold Twisted Rope and Scull, Rs. 28-8.



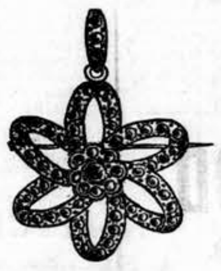
Pearl set Horse-shoe and Nails, Rs. 32.



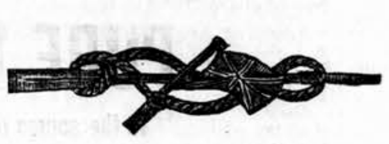
Diamond Crescent and Spray, Rs. 175.



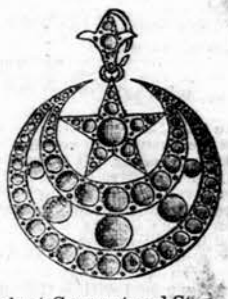
Pearl set Horseshoe and Bit, Rs. 55.



Pearl set Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 95.



Gold Scull and Rope with Union Jack, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 40.



Pearl set Crescent and Star Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 180.

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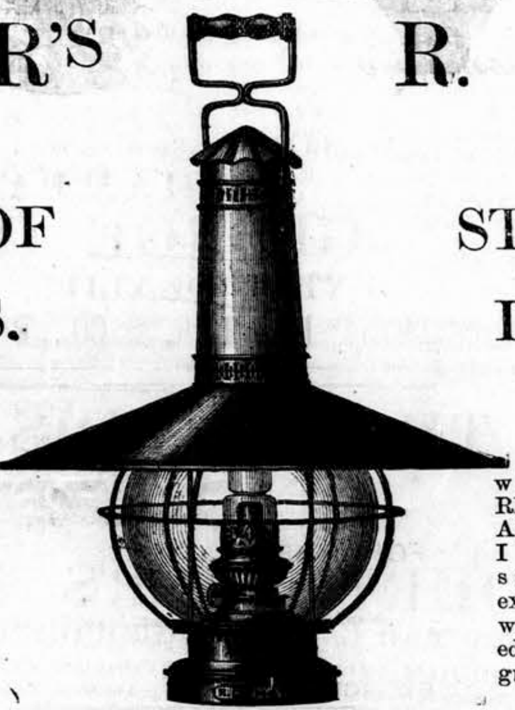

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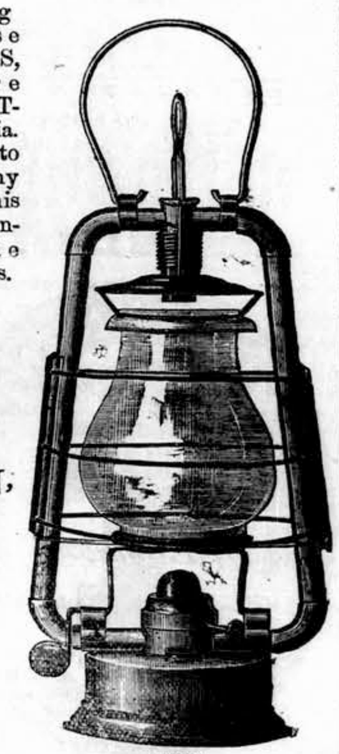

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